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# Leslie's

*Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*

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A. S. BURLISON,  
Postmaster-General

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# WHAT ARE THE CHANCES OF MY BOY'S RETURNING FROM THE GREAT WAR

*(In This Issue)*

# WOMAN'S SUBTLE MYSTERY



CLEOPATRA

was never so strikingly shown as in the lives of Cleopatra and Mary Queen of Scots. The pampered daughters of a kingly line, of unequalled beauty and rare mental accomplishments, they radiated about them an atmosphere of irresistible allurements; sublime in their strength, pitiful in their weakness, in their characters were mingled the most irreconcilable contrasts—paltry arts and dissolute passions with magnificent spirit and royal pride, fickleness and falsehood with tenderness and truth—the things we most admire in woman with what we most deplore. Each quaffed deep of the cup of life, of its joys and agonies. Each paid the price in the coinage of the wages of sin.

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| 5. Peter the Great       | 13. Darius the Great |
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# HELLO!

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War Bulletin No. 2, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says:

"Iron and steel should be used only when the requirement is unavoidable. Every effort should be made to use wood and concrete in place of steel whenever this can be done, and construction and development work requiring steel should be postponed wherever possible . . . cement may be had in quantity for concrete work."

Says Cass Gilbert, the New York architect:

"There are hundreds of buildings erected in this country every year which could be just as well erected without steel, and in hundreds of others the amount of steel could be greatly reduced. An enormous tonnage could be saved if reinforced concrete, masonry or other material were used. Practically all buildings of moderate height can be erected without the use of large quantities of structural steel. Reinforced concrete or old-fashioned masonry can take its place."

Under present conditions concrete is particularly desirable. All the materials—portland cement, sand, pebbles or crushed stone—are staple products, most of them obtainable near by. Concrete is made with ordinary labor under skilled supervision. Concrete contractors have developed rapid and efficient methods of construction. There are many engineers, architects and contractors who specialize in concrete construction. If necessary we can help you get in touch with them.

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# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States  
Established December 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"Stand by the Flag; In God we trust"

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y.

CXXV THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917 No. 3234

## Destructive

By GOVERNOR EDGE, of New Jersey

I HAVE no desire to open the floodgates to monopoly and restraint of trade. But I don't believe in smashing things just because smashing may be popular, or just for the fun of smashing. Big business is not unlawful because it is big. To base legislation on the assumption that all business men are "crooks" and all business crooked is unfair. Such a policy is destructive of patriotism, because it causes the average man to view his government with suspicion and misgivings.

## The Cross or the Sword?

HALL CAINE, in contemplating the appalling misery wrought by the world's most frightful war, recently asked in a voice of anguish, "Is the Christianity of the world further off than ever? Will God's Kingdom never come? Is peace impossible and will the war last as long as man?"

H. G. Wells, in a recent article in the *London News*, asks why the waste and killing go on on every battlefield when reasonable men all over the world are ready to accept conditions of peace that will involve "no conquest, no domination of recalcitrant populations, no bitter insistence upon vindictive penalties, but an agreement on a world-wide league of nations to keep peace securely in the future, to make the world safe for democracy and to maintain international justice."

Can such an agreement as Mr. Wells outlines be reached? Are the masters of the situation all "reasonable men"? Can rulers be "reasonable" who violate sacred treaties, ruthlessly sacrifice innocent children and make war an excuse for barbaric desolation? These are questions that press upon one's soul when the olive branch is extended. They should be answered.

Upon whom does the sacred duty devolve of seeking an everlasting peace if not upon the members of the Christian churches, advocates of law and order and of obedience to all the commandments, including one which says: "Thou shalt not kill"? We have asked this question before, for the fearful war is a blot upon civilization and a shame on religion and humanity.

At last such a protest has been made from a religious body. It comes from the Vatican, from the head of an historical and powerful Church, one that exercises a special and potential influence in the councils of Austria, Germany's strongest ally. Diplomats are inquiring into the secret of this sudden demand for a peace conference. Possibly it may have been inspired by Germany and Austria, while in the shadow of defeat, but whatever its source it is commanding the world's attention. For the whole world, with the Pope, is asking the question, as he expresses it, "Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death?"

A powerful Church has spoken. Let the members of every other Church join in the effort to bring about an honorable and lasting peace. Put the Cross in place of the sword. Let the Churches marshal their countless millions in every land

and demand the deposition of the autocrats of the sword and the installation of the Prince of Peace, whose prophetic words must ring in the ears of the ambitious Kaiser, "For all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

Welcome the Prince of Peace! It is written that "he shall judge among the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

## A Serious Oversight

THE householder should learn that prices are regulated not by statute but by the natural law of supply and demand. The *New York Sun* pertinently remarks that "as the potato comes up in the fields it goes down in the markets." On the day of a big shipment of potatoes from the South, the price of potatoes in the Northern markets instantly dropped \$2 a barrel. The attempt to fix prices defeats itself. Making prices low stimulates consumption, and as consumption increases, prices go up. High prices will mean decreased consumption, then increased supply and finally lower prices.

While Washington is legislating to make food cheaper, we are neglecting the greatest problem involved in lowering the cost of living—the problem of distribution of perishable products. An overabundance will often knock the bottom out of the market in one locality while in other near-by markets top-notch prices prevail for the same commodities. In Albany, N. Y., recently the markets were flooded with spinach at 10 cents a barrel, while in New York City, the greatest market of the country, only three or four hours distant by rail from Albany, spinach was selling at \$2 a barrel. In the New York markets asparagus was selling for 35 to 50 cents a bunch while Albany, over-supplied, was selling it for 12 cents. Instances like these might be multiplied, all showing a weakness in distribution, a problem which has never been attacked in a comprehensive way. Very timely, therefore, was Gov. Whitman's call for an extraordinary session of the New York legislature to take action upon the conservation and distribution of foodstuffs.

Taking up the waste in perishable products through decay and the glutting of markets, the National City Bank of New York in its monthly bulletin cites the predicament of producers in Florida in the late spring. Producers in the vicinity of Gainesville had in greatest abundance ready for shipment beans, cucumbers, beets, carrots, eggplant and tomatoes, but were unable to get hampers to move more than 20 per cent. of the crop. Conditions in Texas were even worse. The *Dallas News* of May 14 told of truck growers besieging the Chamber of Commerce and demanding that something be done to afford them a sale for their products. One grower said vegetables were worth more as fertilizer than on the market. Another sold 60 cents' worth from a load of vegetables and carried the rest home to feed to his stock. This was at a time when vegetables in Northern markets were bringing fancy war prices, and train loads of produce from California were passing through Texas for the Chicago market.

The Department of Agriculture and Mr. Hoover have been doing everything possible to stimulate production, but what are they doing to facilitate distribution? There has always been wastage in the summer season when gardens were at their best. Always in fruit-growing sections thousands of barrels of fruit have rotted on the ground while city markets were demanding high prices.

Wastage and decay will be criminal this year, and yet with every householder having his little garden and a record-breaking production of all commodities, wastage and decay will set new records unless there is better conservation and distribution. The *Scientific American* well may ask:

Will the United States Government permit a useless, criminal sacrifice of food, of labor, of money and courage and patriotism from its people, because of lack of appreciation of the need of speed when perishable food must be harvested and stored or allowed to rot and freeze?

## The Plain Truth

RED CROSS! The Red Cross has blazed a trail in every war and wherever human service was needed. It is without doubt the greatest philanthropy of the age. In this terrible stress, were it not for the Red Cross, millions more would have died. We are taxed to send our men to war and to buy munitions. Why should we not be taxed to maintain the sick and injured in comfort and to bring our boys back to health? But, in the long run, would we get the same effect as we do now when the Red Cross is supported by voluntary subscription? Ex-Congressman J. Sloat Fassett urgently recommends that the Red Cross, as a means of conserving man-power, be entitled to just as much support by Congressional appropriations as the Army or the Navy. He says, "The medical department, both of the Army and the Navy and the Aviation Corps, is wholly inadequate for a war basis, and the Red Cross has had to step into the breach." If our good friend merely means to augment the Red Cross fund out of the Government's exchequer we agree with him, but if he means to finance it entirely out of the Government's pocketbook, we are inclined to the negative, for if the red tape of the Government were behind the Red Cross, its efficiency would be impaired tremendously. Let the Government and the people share in the support of this noble institution.

SAFE! We are delighted to know that the 140 Danbury hatters have not been compelled to lose their homes to satisfy the judgment of Loewe & Co. The boycott against the firm, which resulted finally in a judgment of \$252,000 against the hatters, was instituted with the backing of the Hatters' Union, and later of the American Federation of Labor. The unions pledged complete support to the hatters in what became the most famous boycotting case in recent years, but repudiated their pledge when the judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court. Later, under the pressure of public opinion, the Federation received contributions towards satisfying the judgment, but refused to treat with Loewe & Co., declaring that after the homes of the hatters had been sold they would indemnify them for their loss. This would not have conformed with their promise and would have left the defendants with a deficiency judgment against them, which would have prevented them from owning property. At the last moment the Federation kept its pledge and saved Loewe & Co. from the necessity of foreclosure, a step they had steadily been trying to avoid. Loewe & Co. were glad to compromise for \$90,000 less than the judgment with costs and interest, and organized labor tardily saved its good name.

OUTLAWS! "Most of the I. W. W. leaders are outlaws," says Senator Poindexter. He adds that their speakers advocate murder and the destruction of property and that, during the stress of war, they threaten to curtail the production of lumber in the Northwest and violence upon the lumbermen if they do not strike. Senator Hollis, in urging drastic action against the I. W. W. says: "They teach resistance to all authority, to laws, to order. They are advising everyone to disregard Federal laws, particularly those laws dealing with the conduct of the war, such as the draft. The governors of several Western States are advising the establishment of a State constabulary, such as Pennsylvania and New York have, to suppress the I. W. W., and Congress will be asked to pass legislation to break up the organization. In various parts of the country vigilance committees are driving the I. W. W. out of town. All this confirms the fears of many of our most thoughtful and experienced statesmen, including the Hon. Andrew D. White, that we are living in a revolutionary period and drifting toward anarchy and revolution. None will question this statement by Mr. White: "No other civilized nation approaches ours in the annual number of murders, and the tendency is steadily against any adequate punishment, and indeed, against any punishment at all. The courts of many of our States are less and less effective against this and other high crimes, the judges being more and more hampered as interpreters of the law, and the juries being, in many of the States, more and more unfit to interpret it. The gangs and combinations which have been developed in various cities make more and more easy the hiring of murderers and more and more difficult the securing of testimony against them. The prevailing indifference to these facts is simply among many indications of anarchical thought." It is reassuring that the Federal Government has moved to check the I. W. W.'s treasonable activities. The arrest of 26 I. W. W. leaders at Spokane, Wash., by U. S. soldiers, with probable trial under military law, should have a pacifying effect on these disturbers throughout the country.



# Bits of World News



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

## MR. ELIHU ROOT AND GENERAL BRUSILOFF

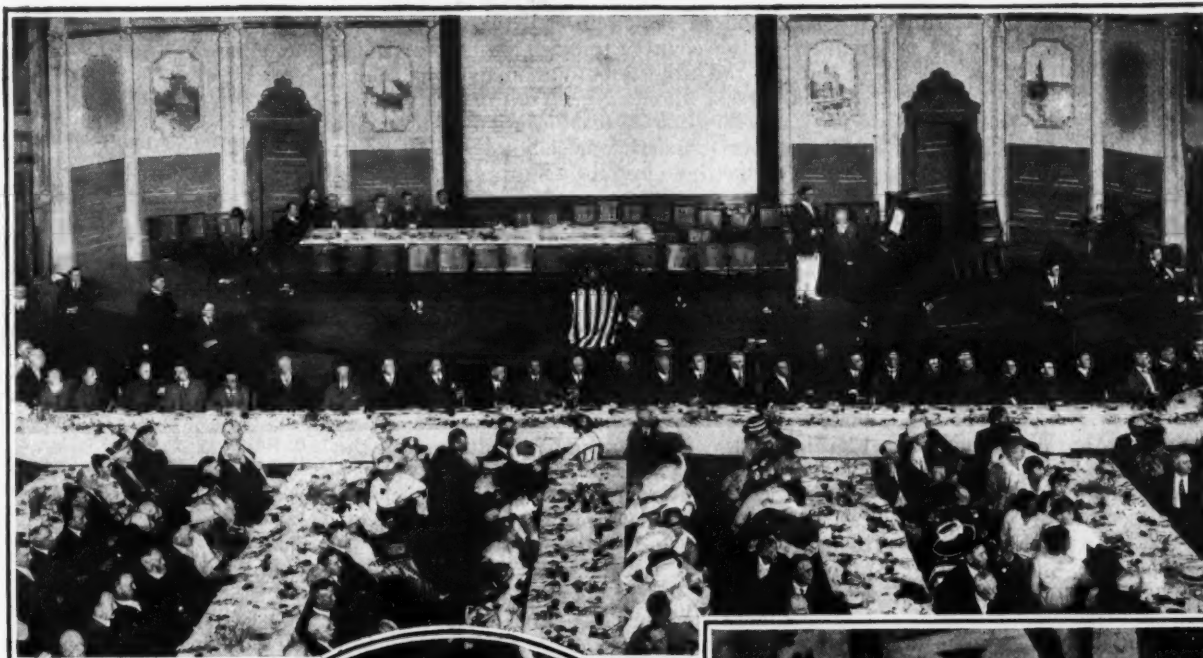
Mr. Root and the members of his mission to Russia are again in the United States after having carried out their purpose in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Root is seen here in Petrograd with General Brusiloff who, at the time of Mr. Root's visit, was commander of the Russian armies but has since been superseded.



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

## THE ROOT MISSION AND ITS HOSTS

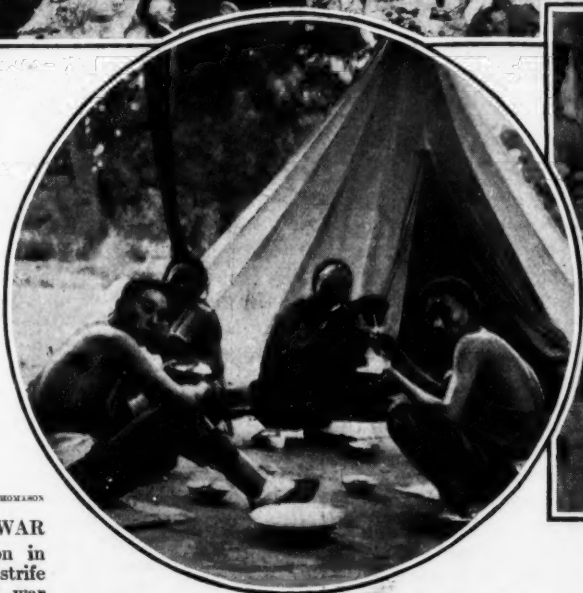
In the first row from left to right are minister Terechenko of the Russian Cabinet, General Brusiloff, Mr. Root, Major General Scott, U. S. A., and Colonel Judson, U. S. A. In the background are Russian officials, and officers and members of the American mission. Mr. Root returns enthusiastic in his belief in the glorious future of the Russian Republic and General Scott expresses every confidence in the Russian army.



SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

## HONORS FOR THE HOME-COMING MISSION

Upon its arrival on the western coast early in August, the Root mission was entertained at a banquet in Seattle, Washington, by the Chamber of Commerce. In the center at the main table seen here is President Rhodes of the Chamber. At his right are Mr. Root, Governor Lister, former Senator Piles, Cyrus H. McCormick and Judge Thomas Burke. At his left are General Scott, R. A. Ballinger, former secretary of the Interior, and John R. Mott, of the War Council of the Y. M. C. A.



THOMAS

## CHINA ENTERS THE WAR

After months of vacillation in foreign policy and civil strife within, China has declared war against Germany, becoming the 17th nation to take up the sword against the Kaiser. At the right are soldiers of General Chang Hsun's imperial army at Chow. General Chang was the supporter of the short-lived restoration of the boy Emperor.



THOMAS

## RESTING AFTER A BATTLE

This republican general has put in a hard day's work against General Chang's army in the recent civil war in China. These officers are cueless while Chang's men are known as the "pigtailed soldiers." During the month of July China witnessed kaleidoscopic changes among those in power and in the end a "temporary" president was left in control.

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# Offsetting War's Casualties

*The Army Doctor Cannot Stop Bullets, But He Heals the Wounded and Protects Millions from Disease*

By DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN, Council of National Defense

EDITOR'S NOTE:—As a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, Dr. Martin aids in the coordination of the various medical and health departments of the Government and the civilian organizations of similar character. He is, therefore, probably the best-informed man in the public service on the work

that pertains to the health of the army. The losses among our soldiers will be governed to a great extent by the strength of the medical branches of the service, and Dr. Martin shows here how it is possible to give the finest medical service the soldiers of any nation have ever received if patriotic support is given the country's physicians.

**T**HE doctor in war, as in civil life, is in constant demand. At the birth of an army, as at the birth of a man, his presence is necessary. His administration is imperative in every emergency of civil and military life and he is with the priest when the last rites are performed. His relations are the same with our army, our navy and the civilians making munitions.

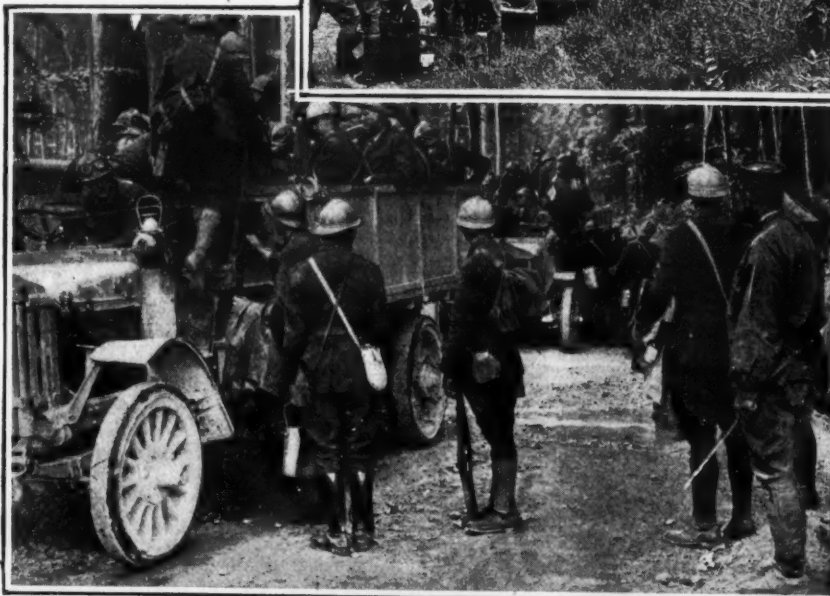
The recruit must be received and passed or rejected by the doctor. The new soldier on his admittance to the ranks is under his constant surveillance. He receives from the doctor the minutest instructions concerning the care of his body, the water he drinks, the food he eats, the shoes he wears, the air he breathes, and in his relations in all these respects to his fellow soldiers. He is protected by vaccination from many infectious diseases, and if sick, he is isolated to prevent the contamination of others. In the hospitals he is furnished with the same care, when he is ill or wounded, that he would receive at home. In a word the doctor stands over the soldier with a watchful eye from the swearing-in to duty, during the weary waits of camp, in the stress of battle, in the horror of retreat, and finally when the war is over, the doctor is the last to examine him, and having recorded his condition sends him back to his home.

## The Needs for Doctors

We are fighting not only our own battles, but the requirements are that we should cooperate with our Allies that are fighting the common enemy. England must be aided by us, not only financially, but by man power and one of her greatest needs is for doctors. England's sanitary equipment on the western front is superb, but it has been maintained under a terrific strain because of her under-supply of medical and sanitary officers. England is in need of medical aid in caring for her sick, wounded and sanitary regulations, with but three doctors where she should have seven. So, too, is France.

## AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVING FOR THE FRONT

These men are a part of the small force that has seen active duty close up behind the lines. They are not wearing the regulation United States uniform but a combination of French, English and American. The helmets are French. The large motor trucks are of the type now used by General Pershing's army.

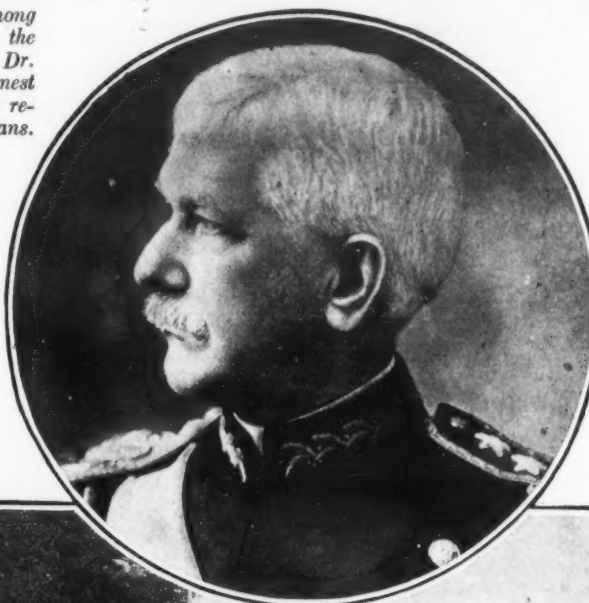


## A CANTONMENT IN THE MAKING

Sixteen camps such as this are being built in the United States for the new National Army. There are also sixteen camps for the National Guard, which is now drafted, into the Federal Service. These camps are probably the most sanitary and complete that have ever been erected for the training of an army. The water supply, sewerage system and general living conditions are the best that sanitary skill can give.

## MAJOR GENERAL GORGAS

General Gorgas is the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. His record in cleaning up Panama, Havana and other unhealthy spots where American troops were quartered is proof of the care American soldiers in France will receive. Speaking of the cantonments in which the new army is to be trained, General Gorgas said, "We expect to make our new military cantonments as safe as science can perfect them. The troops will be put into as nearly an ideal sanitary environment as is to be found."



## THE FINISHED PRODUCT

Three months ago these men entered the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, to try for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Here they are leaving the camp, having been commissioned as captains and first and second lieutenants. Ten thousand men such as these, drawn from the various training camps, will be sent to France to act as company officers with the troops there. The men in the picture are waiting for the train to take them away from Plattsburg.

England has five million troops on the various fronts, and she has less than fifteen thousand doctors. According to our standards and the best authority she should have seven doctors to the thousand or thirty-five thousand in all. Instead of which she has but three to the thousand. A committee appointed to investigate this shortage by the imperial government has just reported, through Earl Derby that England is short of medical men to supply her army and the civilian communities have been so depleted of doctors that there is no longer a source of supply. The answer to this report is, that America must endeavor to supply the need. To meet the deficiency to its full would require twenty thousand men. But, of course, while aiding our Allies we must also bear in mind our own definite needs. On October first we shall have one million five hundred thousand men in our army. These will require, on the basis of the present law, seven doctors to the thousand, or ten thousand five hundred men in the medical corps.

Other calls for enlisted men will, if this war continues, bring our army by this time next year to two million five

(Continued on page 310)



# A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

THE strategic objects of the Allied offensive in Flanders and northern France have now become clearer. It is evident that there has been a complete change of plan from the combined Franco-British operations which followed the great German retreat of this spring. Then the object was apparently to pinch the Germans out of the salient based at one end on Lille and Douai and at the other end on Laon. Simultaneously, the British were to drive east from the neighborhood of Arras and the French to drive north from that portion of the valley of the River Aisne which lies between Soissons and Rheims. Any considerable advance of the British in the direction planned would have forced the Germans out of Douai and Lille. Any considerable advance of the French from the Aisne would have forced the enemy out of Laon. Had both the French and the British attained their objectives the Germans would doubtless have had to evacuate the entire intervening salient. The British operations in this combined offensive have since been known as the Battle of Arras. They resulted in considerable initial success and the capture of many prisoners and guns. The French operations likewise started out well. Considerable ground and a number of important positions were captured, but the casualties were so enormous that the French advance was speedily halted. There have been many wild rumors and strange stories about the failure of the French offensive of this spring. The Chamber of Deputies has held a number of stormy secret sessions in which the subject has been discussed from all standpoints. Probably the whole truth will not be known until the war is over. But it is apparent that serious errors of judgment were made, and there have been persistent reports that in some cases French regiments refused to advance to the attack on the ground that the artillery preparation was inadequate. Whatever the real reason, the fact remains that from that time to this the French have undertaken no major offensive operations on any section of the line they held at the beginning of this spring. Moreover, the British allowed the Battle of Arras to dwindle out in desultory fighting, and attempted no important offensive until their big drive from Ypres salient resulting in the capture of the Wytschaete-Messines ridge. From these considerations it now seems clear that the combined Franco-British offensive of this spring was abandoned because there was not enough strength and power in the French claw of the nippers that were to pinch the Germans out of so big a section of northern France. Perhaps as good an indication as any that this plan has now been definitely abandoned is the transfer of French troops to share in the Flanders offensive.

THE offensive or rather the series of offensives that will probably be known in history as the Battle of Flanders may be more clearly understood since the operations resulting in the Canadians' capture of Hill 70 and their further progress across the ruins of Lens. A glance at a map of northern France will reveal the situation. The Franco-British progress to the east and north of Ypres, if continued, will soon be a serious threat to the German positions based on Lille and will in fact threaten that city itself. While the Germans were desperately attempting to stay this advance, and were drawing heavily on their reserves for costly counter-

attacks, the British and Canadians suddenly hit out on the front to the southwest of Lille between Lens and Loos. The most important gain in this attack was the dominating height of Hill 70, for the capture of which so many lives had previously been sacrificed in vain. Hill 70 is to this section of front what the Wytschaete-Messines ridge is to the Flanders front. If the British make the most of their advantage, as they almost surely will, the gains netted in the attack of August 15th will be merely the beginning of a much greater advance. At the same time these successes were being consolidated near Lens the French and British struck again in Flanders. That their gains were of considerable importance is best evidenced by

to make their next stand behind the River Pruth. Unless the reorganization of the Russian armies proceeds rapidly, the Germans will soon be in a position to undertake an advance on Odessa. So far there has been no indication that the Russian armies in the south are able to withstand a determined drive in any direction the Germans may select for an offensive. In fact the question of how far the German advance will go seems at present to depend far more on how many men Germany and her allies can spare for offensive operations than on the resisting power of the Russian and Rumanian armies. Yet there is a limit even to Germany's resources and with the hammering she is undergoing on the western front she may well hesitate to undertake more ambitious operations in the east.



NEWS SALIENTS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE

the vigor of the German counter-attacks, which in one case at least succeeded in wresting back positions the British had just won. So the Battle of Flanders, a grinding struggle of attrition, goes. If the alternate hammering of the German lines from the neighborhood of Ypres and from the neighborhood of Lens continues as steadily as it has in the past few weeks, we may see the German grip shaken from Lille. It is well to remember also that the capture of Lille and its neighboring cities is probably far from the final objective of the present Allied drive. There is always the possibility of a drive up the valley of the River Lys that would endanger the German hold on the entire seacoast of Belgium. No progress, however, has been made so far that gives much promise of any such development in the immediate future. In fact it now appears that the fall months may drift into winter without any definite action on this front.

THE province of Moldavia, the last remnant of free Rumania, is now in grave danger, and the government is reported to have abandoned Jassy, the temporary capital to which it retired after the fall of Bucharest. The German General Staff announced on August 16th that

Rumania in Grave Danger Field Marshal von Mackensen had driven the Russian and Rumanian troops opposing him across the River Sereth, capturing 3,500 men and 16 big guns. Von Mackensen appeared to be rapidly getting control of the important strategic railroad which parallels the west bank of the Sereth, and unless the Russians and Rumanians are able to rally on the eastern side of the river they will probably soon be forced out of all Rumania and obliged

CABLED reports of Lloyd George's speech in Parliament on August 16th, when he discussed the Official submarine losses, were Figures of incomplete and unsatisfactory, but it is apparent that the situation has been steadily improving of late. In the main the official statement of losses corresponds closely with the estimates that have been published here from time to time in diagram form. In April 560,000 tons were lost; in June 320,000 tons; in July about 175,000 tons and in August the losses so far as reported were running at about the same rate as in July. For some reason the losses for May were not included in the cabled reports. Averaging the four months given, we would get losses at the rate of 307,500 a month, or 3,690,000 a year. This is only a little short of the annual estimate of British losses given here a few weeks ago, and the slight shortage may be explained by the fact that the losses were then running at a higher weekly rate.

If the losses for the balance of the year can be held down to the present rate, the total loss for this year will be well under 3,000,000 tons for the British merchant marine. Adding 25 per cent. additional for the losses of other Entente belligerents and neutrals we would have a year rate of 3,750,000. On the whole it seems fairly safe to estimate that if the present rate of sinkings continues the total loss for all nations will be not less than 3,500,000 tons and not more than 4,500,000. On this showing England is certainly in no danger of starvation—especially in view of Lloyd George's statement of the largely increased crops in prospect throughout the British Isles. At the same time an indicated total loss of around 4,000,000 tons of shipping a year is a very serious matter, and the problem will become increasingly difficult when we are called upon to transport and supply enormous numbers of troops thousands of miles across the ocean. It is satisfactory, indeed, to see the submarine losses decreasing, but we shall be very foolish if we relax our vigilant efforts to combat the submarine by every means in our power.

THE War Department has announced that on August 27th it will begin to issue casualty lists for the army. This statement means that on that date or earlier American troops will enter the front line trenches. It seems unlikely however that a sector is to be turned over to Pershing's men and in all probability the first few days will see American and French soldiers fighting side by side. Later or when the men are broken in mile after mile will be added to the American front.



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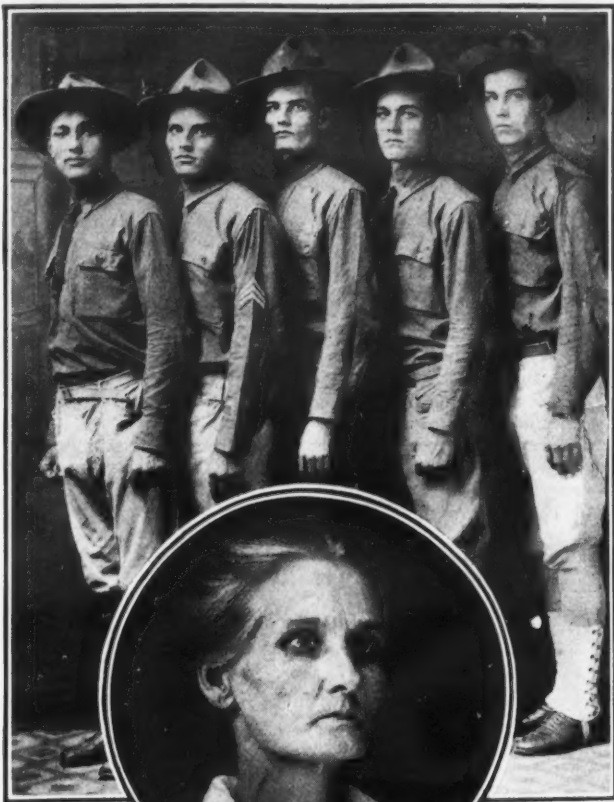


# People Talked About



## A GEORGIA WOMAN'S GIFT TO HER COUNTRY

Mrs. A. W. Cooke, who lives oddly enough on East Liberty Street, Savannah, Georgia, has sent four sons to serve Uncle Sam and her only regret is that a fifth son is too young to enter military service. The sons, who are in Georgia National Guard regiments, are, left to right, Hurley, Frank, LeRoy and Calhoun.

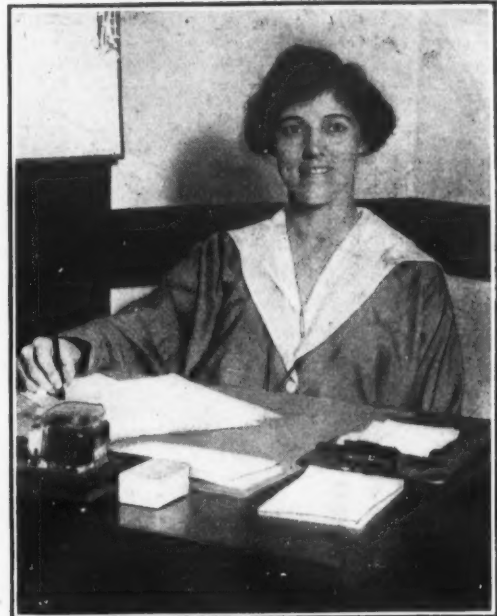


## TWO SETS OF TWINS

Mrs. C. H. Strickland of Houston, Texas, has given five out of six sons to Uncle Sam. They are members

## FOR UNCLE SAM

of Troop A in the First Texas Cavalry. Four of the sons are two sets of twins. There are 12 children.



## THE GIRL THE SAMMIES THANK

When the troops in France sit in the trenches smoking, their thanks for the precious cigarettes and pipes do not go out to the Government but to Miss Margaret Carson, daughter of Colonel John M. Carson, superintendent of the Army Transport Service at New York. When the first contingent was leaving tobaccoless, for France, Miss Carson came to the rescue and organized an army girls' Transport Tobacco Fund. Later, the New York Sun took up the work.



## HELPING THE RED CROSS

One of the youngest active members of the Red Cross is little Miss Harryette Morrison, four years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Morrison of Little Rock, Arkansas. She has been made a life member of the organization, and has learned to do many kinds of helpful work. Mr. Morrison is assistant freight traffic manager of the Rock Island Railroad system.



## A FATHER AND THREE SONS IN THE SERVICE

Fred A. Stocking and his three sons are doing their bit. Mr. Stocking is 43 years old and the supply sergeant of Troop A, Washington National Guard. His son Bernard A., 22 years old, has been in the Signal Corps for several years. Fred A., Jr., is a private in Troop A with his father. Theodore J., 18 years old, is in the navy. Many of Mr. Stocking's ancestors have served in previous wars.



## KEEPING A WAR GARDEN

Many young women "just love gardening, but don't have time for it." This one, a stenographer, works during the day in an office more than ten miles from her home, yet she has in her garden four or five kinds of beans, besides beets, peppers, onions, carrots, lettuce, cauliflower, and cabbage. And she has done all the work herself, evenings and Saturday afternoons. But then, one year while in High School, she made a profit of twenty-five dollars from the product of Government seeds, so what can you not expect from a girl like Miss Gertrude Howes of Stoneham, Massachusetts?



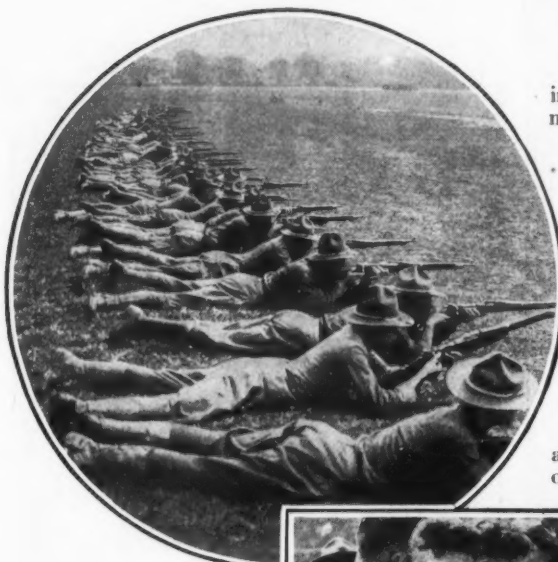
## AVIATION OFFICERS SEARCH FOR AEROPLANE LUMBER

Three aviation experts of the Allies have gone West to inspect the coast's supply of lumber. On their way they stopped at Grand Rapids, where this picture was taken.



# What Are The Chances?

By CONKLIN MANN

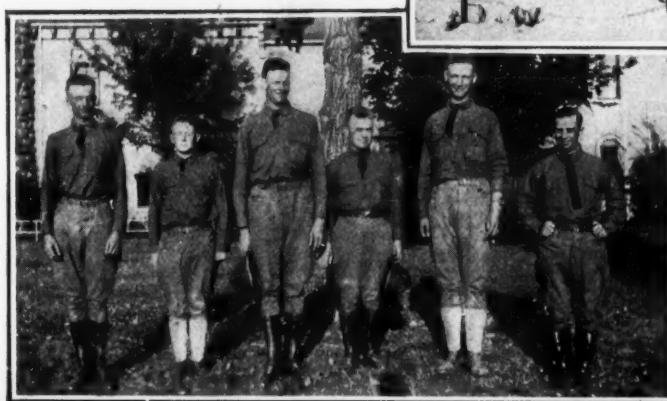


## THE SKIRMISH LINE

Here are United States soldiers ready for work. They have thrown off all unnecessary equipment and are shown in the lightest kind of fighting order. The flat-brimmed hats, olive-drab flannel shirt and tight-fitting canvas leggings are the distinctive features of the American uniform.

## ISSUING UNIFORMS

National Guardsmen who have just been drafted into the Federal service are seen here drawing uniforms. The soldier at the left holds in his hand a pair of army shoes which are the most important articles of dress in the service. It is said that spies operating among the belligerent nations pay particular attention to the condition of the footwear of soldiers, on the principle that a government will maintain the highest possible standards for shoes and boots as long as it is possible to do so. The army shoe of the United States soldier is probably the best in footgear that the armies of the world possess.



## ALL SIZES OF SOLDIERS

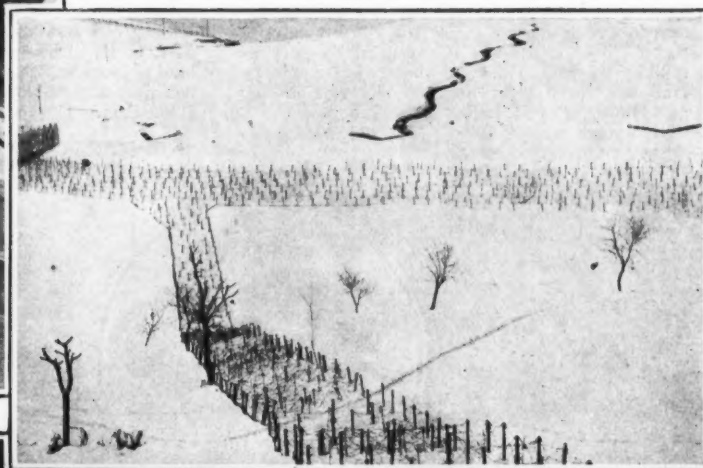
This picture of the "long and the short of it" was taken at the officers' training camp, Fort Riley, Kansas. It drives home to us the fact that size does not count in the army. Some of the world's greatest generals have been small men. The little fellows admit that the big fellows will have it on them climbing in and out of the trenches, but they also add, "There won't be so much of us little fellows for the bullets to hit." Left to right: Lieutenant E. C. Wheatley, 6 feet 2½ inches tall; Floyd M. Pickrell, 5 feet 5; Erwin L. Ocker, 6 feet 3; Major J. L. Lindsay, 5 feet 5; Joseph J. Shy, 6 feet 4, and Capt. E. C. Wood, 5 feet 5.

Washington to the fact that the care of the army is the army's work and not work for Congress are bearing fruit. Unless all signs fail the army is about to prove that once the chariots of war start to roll, a democracy can benhur it with the best of the "kriegspielers."

There has been indifference to the war on the part of many people, unnecessary delay and uncertainty in quarters from which the country had a right to

expect prompt action and confident leadership criminally selfish abuse of the privileges of free speech on the part of influential men at Washington and elsewhere who have been and still are thinking in terms of politics, but the record of men who wear the shoulder straps of the service is as clean as the proverbial hound's tooth. Those who go to the front may do so in full confidence that no grafting contractor will slip anything over on them, either in the food which they are to eat, or in the thread with which they are to sew on buttons. Everything that can be done to protect fighting men is being done. The casualty list will come from the efforts of those outside of the country, not from traitorous or incompetent agents at home. What is this casualty list likely to be is asked on all sides. Naturally it depends on the length of the war and on the success or failure of military operations. It is safe to assume that the losses from disease will be slight. Army sanitation has reduced the risks of exposure to disease to a minimum and medical science has worked wonders in controlling illness. A rich and grateful nation intends to give its men at the front every possible protection and advantage.

The vast number of men under arms in Europe and the mighty proportions of the military operations are responsible for a widespread belief that the battle casualties of the war are far greater than those of any other war. The total number killed unquestionably staggers the imagination and far surpasses the number in previous wars, but the best available information points to a lower proportionate death rate than in any previous struggle. Far fewer English, French and Russian soldiers, in proportion to the number under arms, are falling than fell when Napoleon turned



## THE LINE OF BATTLE IN WINTER

United States soldiers, if war continues during the winter months, will live under conditions such as those shown in this picture taken over the Austrian trenches from an Italian airplane. The irregular line running down the hill is an Austrian trench. At either side of the picture are sections of trench. In the immediate foreground is a trench running through the barbed wire entanglements.

Europe into a camp over a hundred years ago. So, too, are the proportionate losses smaller than when the North and South fought it out for four bitter years. It is not conceivable that America's losses in Europe will come anywhere near equaling those in the War Between the States.

M. Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, recently showed that the armies of today are suffering smaller losses in proportion to their size, than the armies of other wars, and among the armies of the Allies the losses are steadily decreasing. He gave these figures concerning the French Army.

Per cent. of casualties in proportion to mobilized strength	
Battles of Charderoi and of the Marne	5.41
First 6 months of 1915	2.39
Second 6 months of 1915	1.68
First 6 months of 1916	1.47
Second 6 months of 1916	1.28

Mr. Roger Babson, the statistician, said recently after an exhaustive investigation, "fourteen men out

(Continued on page 307)



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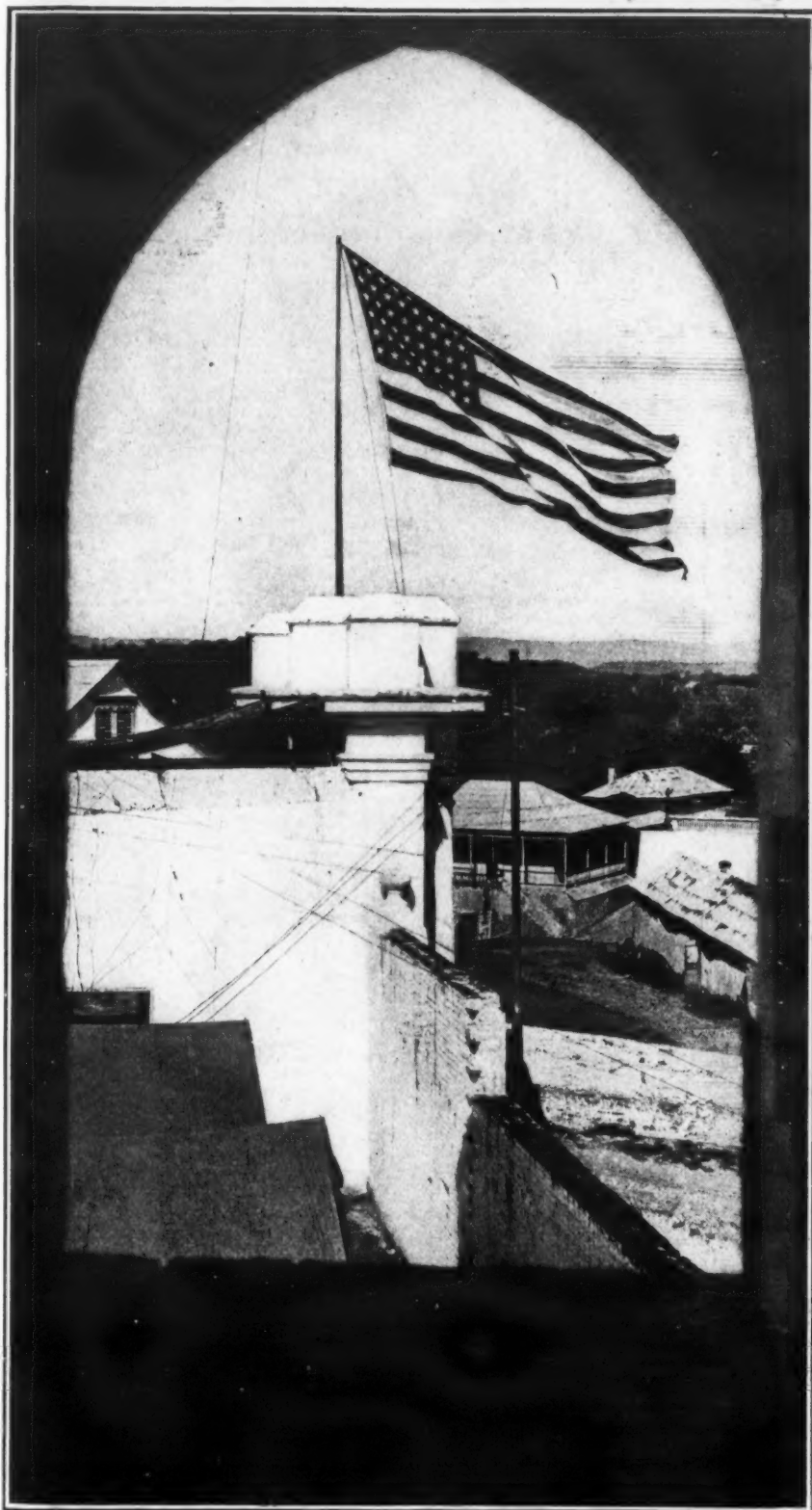
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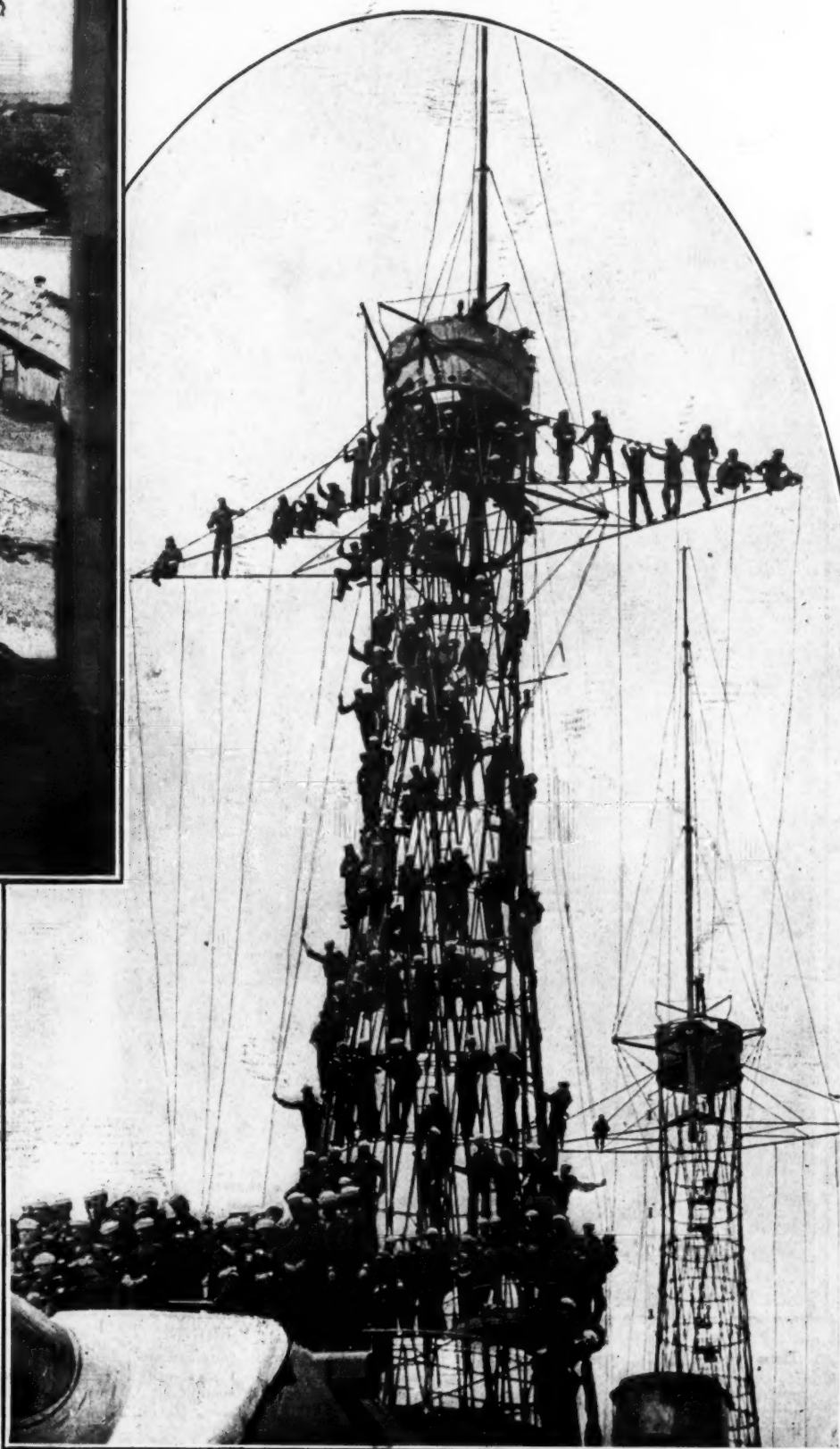
#### DEMOCRACY'S FLAG IN THE CARIBBEAN

When Arias, the semi-illiterate anti-American war secretary of Santo Domingo, ousted Jimenez and substituted Carbajal as president, foreign interests were threatened and a skeleton brigade of United States Marines was sent to the scene. Ten days after the revolt broke out, on July 6, 1916, the marines hauled down the Dominican flag flying on Fort San Luis, Santiago, and raised Old Glory in its place. The main column of United States Marines under Colonel Pendleton fought its way in from Monte Cristi, a distance of seventy-five miles, over extremely rough country and against a series of entrenched positions. In a fortnight the United States Marines crushed the Arias revolution—forced a peace, and made Dominica "safe for democracy." Several American officers and men were killed in the operations near Santiago and a large body of marines still remains on the island to preserve order.

The flag seen here is that flying on Fort San Luis.

#### THE SIGN OF THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP

The nationality of battleships at sea is usually discovered at a distance by distinguishing contour, turrets and general outline, but the battleships and armored cruisers of the United States navy are distinguishable by their "cage" masts. The ships of no other nation except Argentina, whose two great dreadnoughts were built in the United States, have these skeleton, bird-cage masts of slender steel rods and hoops culminating in the "spotting tops" from which a lookout is kept and the fall of shots marked. In the picture at the right bluejackets of the *Oklahoma* are seen crowding one of the ship's two cage masts.





## BRINGING UP THE GUNS

Drawn for LESLIE'S by George McEvoy

The great battle of Messines Ridge startled the world with its tremendous concentration of gun-fire, the heaviest fire in the world-war. In this scene, so graphically portrayed by the artist, the perfect coordination of the artillery with the infantry advance is depicted. The charging Canadians have just passed ahead, taking trench line after trench line, protected by the barrage of the great guns. This battery of

field artillery is plunging forward to new positions right behind the first lines, to pour a devastating fire on the fleeing enemy. Messines Ridge will stand out in history as one of the greatest military achievements of all times. And the part played by the English and Canadian artillery will not take second place to even the sensational work of the men who carried all before them with bayonet and grenade.

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# Four Out of a Hundred

*War's Toll is Severe, but Falls on but a Small Percentage of Those in Arms*

By LUTHER B. LITTLE, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

THERE used to be a song in a comic opera which was going thirty years ago, in which the slacker of the period about to be drafted for war, as the glories of dying for his country were pointed out to him sang a song, the refrain of which was "Too much is said of going and not enough of coming back."

The American people have always been singing "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Too many people now are pointing out the terrible casualties, the catastrophes, the violent deaths, and all the other horrors of war. A casual reading of mortality percentages in various wars is rather encouraging. In the Spanish-American War, which was, of course, a small affair, and where the casualties were from disease rather than from bullets, the ratio of battle loss to disease was as 1 to 5 6-10. The chances of loss from disease have been largely wiped out. Typhoid alone caused 85 per cent. of all the disease deaths in that war.

During the year 1901 the United States had an army of 65,000 men in the field in the tropics, with a disease death rate of 11.55 per 1000. The disease death rate in the Spanish-American War was 25.73 per 1000, which is considerably more than twice the death rate from disease in 1901.

The Boer War lasted 961 days and the British death rate was 14 per 1000, per annum, for those who were killed in battle or died from wounds. In the Russo-Japanese War there were killed of the Russians a total of 25,331, and those who died of wounds afterwards were 6,127, a total of 31,458. Kozlovski of the Russian General Staff gave as the average strength of the Russian army 671,490. This is considered to be too large and has been reduced to 540,000 officers and men. Therefore, as the war lasted from February 4, 1904, to October 14, 1905, when the Treaty of Peace was signed, there was an average of 35 per 1000 of deaths, per annum.

In the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese were estimated to have had an average strength in the field of 650,000 officers and men. The killed in battle numbered 47,387, while 11,425 died of wounds, giving the total battle loss of 58,811, and a death rate of 54 per 1000, per annum.

These figures are taken from an article by Louis C. Duncan, in the Journal of the Military Service Institute.

The American Experience Table, which is a standard for life insurance computations, shows that under normal conditions, at the age of 21, 7.85 of each 1000 will die in a year. At age 31, which is the maximum of conscription age, the same table shows that the number who will die each year is 8.51.

In an article published in the "Economic World," of August 4, 1917, Miles M. Dawson gives as the total death rate per 1000, per annum, among 2,000,000 men insured by the London Prudential, who have been in the present war, as 30 per 1000, per annum. And he estimates that the ordinary death rate among

those policy holders in time of peace was at least 10 per 1000, per annum.

The war registration showed that there are in round numbers 10,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 31 in the United States, and the average death rate among these in time of peace is 8 per 1000. It sounds

sickening when decorated with headlines in the newspapers. The actuaries' table shows that 80,000 of them would drop out one by one if they remained at home.

"War is hell" in its casualties, but it's less than four in a hundred, on the average, who die for their country.



## Another View of the Chances

By WILLIAM R. MALONE

President Postal Life Insurance Company

NOW that the draft of our young men whose ages are in the twenties has been put in operation, the strain on the mothers and fathers of the country is beginning to be more tense. Still it need not create a one-sided mood. Life under the best of auspices is often nipped off over night. The blindfolded lottery-man, like the poor, is always with us. Lottery continually stalks with death as we trek life's broad domain. Every neighborhood, even as we engage in peaceful pursuits,

## SURGERY THAT SAVES THOUSANDS OF LIVES

Much of the marvelous surgical work which has been done under the stress of the great war has been accomplished in Switzerland, where many wounded of all nations are nursed. In the picture, a Swiss truss maker is seen fitting an artificial leg on a French prisoner, and Fate willed it that this leg should be constructed by the two interned German prisoners seen working at their benches.



## RATION WHICH KEEPS DOWN THE DEATH RATE

No other army is as well fed as the soldiers of Uncle Sam and the good health of the men is maintained to a great extent by the care exercised by the commissary. In the picture above is a day's ration of beef, tomatoes, milk, potatoes, eggs, bread, butter, fresh vegetables and preserves.

like a calamity to say that among the young men of America between 21 and 31, 80,000 will die in a year. It is a terrible thing, but it is the condition that prevails in time of peace when the young men are engaged in their usual vocations. The figures show that they die at the rate of 6666 per month, or over 220 a day. If the entire 10,000,000 who are registered went to the war, the list of deaths during the first year would be



## FIRST AID FOR THE WOUNDED

This surgical pack contains first-aid bandages and other supplies for the medical officers near the firing line. Immediate attention is now given to wounds wherever possible and all men are forbidden to neglect even scratches, owing to the danger of infection.

is made acquainted with premature death. What phase of life, indeed, does not have its hazard? We go out in the morning to our business affairs; not all return. We take a vacation trip, a business trip, by land or sea; at the end of the journey, the count finds dear ones missing.

Life, peaceful as it has been for most of us, is never without chapters of strenuousness and strife. Distressing casualty and disagreeable experience are equational constants in the careers of all of us. The geological cataclysms were profligate of life

that new lives might be brought into being. Reservoirs of oil and gas, deposits of limestone and of coal, are but the death-beds of the past for the splendid uses of a later age. Tornado and earthquake act relentlessly and with out partiality. Out of the vast

(Continued on page 307)



#### THE FLAG OF THE LA FAYETTE ESCADRILLE

Captain William Thaw is seen here bearing the flag of the La Fayette Escadrille which had just been presented to the famous flying squadron. The flag was made by Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the women employers of the

Internal Revenue Bureau and forwarded through Ambassador Jusserand. The presentation took place in front of the squadron's barracks seen in the background. Mrs. McAdoo has received the following letter from Captain Chenault of the Escadrille:

"ESCADRILLE (SQUADRON), No. 124 LaFAYETTE, S. P. 181

"MADAME—In the name of all my pilots I thank you for the flag which you have had the kindness to send us.

"Embroidered by your hands and those of your compatriots, it is a little of the heart of America that has come to us.

"We have been profoundly touched, and the 7th of July, the day on which the flag was officially delivered to us, will stand out in the calendar of the Squadron.

"In the name of L'Escadrille LaFayette, I offer you all our thanks and our respectful homage, and rest assured, Madame, that our standard will wave over fields of honor and of glory.

(Signed) CHENAULT, "Captain Commandant l'Escadrille LaFayette."



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YOU will never know how to appreciate the Honorable Josephus Daniels until you have seen him smile. He has a benignant smile, a welcoming smile, a genial, friendly smile. He makes his visitor feel at home as soon as he enters his office. In fact one of the strongest assets Mr. Daniels possesses is his ever-present smile. Even those who are opposed to him admit that he has a warm and pleasing personality.

In the course of my life, I have had occasion to interview most of the big men in national politics, and I have never met with less red tape or formality than when, by appointment, I journeyed to Washington to interview the Honorable Josephus, for LESLIE'S. He greeted me with a genuine, hearty handclasp, asked me to be seated, and throwing one leg over the arm of his leather desk-chair in the most unconventional manner, asked me what I wanted to know. I told him sententiously: "You," and began firing questions, many relating to his management of the Navy and the criticisms resulting. But through it all the Honorable Josephus retained his good humor.

Josephus Daniels was born in Washington, North Carolina, in April, 1862. In his case, as is usual with most men of prominence when their biographies are written, it is proper to begin the story by saying that he came from poor but honest parents. He passed his early days in the humble obscurity of a small Southern town. After having completed his common school education, he attended the Wilson Collegiate Institute. Leaving school, he applied for and secured the editorship of the *Raleigh State Chronicle*, having previously served an apprenticeship in a newspaper office. Since this newspaper was located at the capital of North Carolina, young Daniels had an opportunity to become conversant with State politics, to which he took as a duck does to water. His pleasing smile, congenial manners and great enthusiasm readily won substantial friends for the young editor, and later their influence enabled him to secure the State printing. His advance in politics was rapid, and he became the National Democratic Committeeman. This was the beginning of his career in national politics, which has carried him to the Secretaryship of the Navy.

Mr. Daniels was admitted to the bar upon graduation from college but never entered active practice and his life has been entirely devoted to newspaper work and politics. From 1893 to 1895 he was chief clerk in the Department of the Interior in the second Cleveland administration. In 1894 Mr. Daniels consolidated the *State Chronicle* and the *North Carolinian* with the *News and Observer* under the name of the latter and he has been known as its editor ever since.

During the early years of his political life Josephus Daniels was little known outside of his State. The turning point in his career came when Colonel George Harvey undertook to elect Woodrow Wilson President of the United States. His far-seeing schemes were laid several years in advance of the Baltimore convention. One of his plans was the securing of a representative of the Wilson interests in each State. It was a propaganda proposition, and who was more suited for this purpose in North Carolina than the editor of the paper most read in that State, who also had the added virtue of being the National Democratic Committeeman from that State? To determine was to act, with this modern Warwick. He visited North Carolina, and held a conference with the Honorable Josephus. Though he flattered and cajoled, he was unable to secure the positive support of Mr. Daniels for the then practically unknown in politics President Wilson of Princeton University. Daniels was too astute a politician to promise support to a candidate who had as yet no developed strength. Furthermore, he was in close touch with Colonel Bryan, and must needs wait until he could learn whom the progressive wing of the party would support.

Colonel Harvey, unwilling to lose the excellent opportunity to further the Wilson interests, put forth another bait. As editor of *Harper's Weekly*, he published a eulogistic article about Mr. Daniels together with a fine portrait of the "distinguished statesman." This was so far in advance of any honors that Mr.

# Men Who Are Winning the War

*Josephus Daniels, President Wilson's Secretary of the Navy, Around Whom Much Criticism of the Administration Centers*

By WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD



JOSEPHUS DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Around Mr. Daniels has centered much of the criticism of the Wilson cabinet. Many assert that by training and temperament he is unfitted for the important post he holds.

Daniels had expected, that he was captured, swallowing the bait, hook, line and sinker. He immediately wrote an editorial, published in the *News and Observer*, acknowledging the availability of Mr. Wilson to be the standard bearer of Democracy. This lukewarm support

was afterward changed when it suited Mr. Bryan to have Mr. Daniels support Mr. Wilson openly, because the Colonel feared the growing power of Champ Clark. Mr. Bryan recognized that Champ Clark was so strong that there was a possibility of his having enough instructed delegates to secure his nomination on the first ballot. The wily William was not pleased with this possibility. He desired a divided convention, unable to center on one man. Said convention would then stampede to the "Peerless Leader," as the solution of the deadlock. It was, therefore, essential that as much strength as possible should be switched to the weaker candidates.

Mr. Bryan and his cohorts, including Mr. Daniels, did their work too well. They built up their machine stronger than they knew, so that in the Baltimore convention, like Frankenstein's monster, it overcame its maker, and Mr. Wilson was nominated.

Since the days of Palmer and Buckner, the Democratic party had been sadly disrupted. The conservative element as represented by Harmon and Underwood was bitterly antagonistic to Bryan, in his attempt to make the Democratic party socialistic. The dislike was returned with interest. Each side hated and distrusted the other as much as it did the Republicans. Mr. Wilson, being a skilled equestrian, was able to ride both horses at once, unmindful of their uneven gait; consequently, he was elected. Having won the race, it was essential that the jockeys and trainers of each horse should receive their proper reward. In this case, it took the form of political preferment. Both sides were represented in Wilson's original cabinet to such an extent that we may call it a "coalition cabinet." Mr. Bryan was chosen as Secretary of State, and it was currently reported that Josephus Daniels was personally selected by him as the other representative of the Bryan wing of the party.

Having hurriedly traced the way by which he reached his cabinet position, having followed his meteoric rise from obscurity to the exalted height of Lord High Admiral of the Navy, let us inquire into his personal characteristics, his political views, his fitness for the post, and his executive record.

Josephus Daniels is a good-natured man; he would not harm a fly. He loves his fellow man; in fact, I would say that he is a second Abou ben Adhem. If it was the fashion to give halos for goodness, his brow would shine with supernal brightness. He has a fat, round face, a warm hand-clasp, and a genuine Southern welcome. His heart is exactly in the right place, and if all that was required of a Secretary of the Navy was to be a second Colonel Newcomb I would proclaim Josephus Daniels as the bright particular star of the Wilson cabinet.

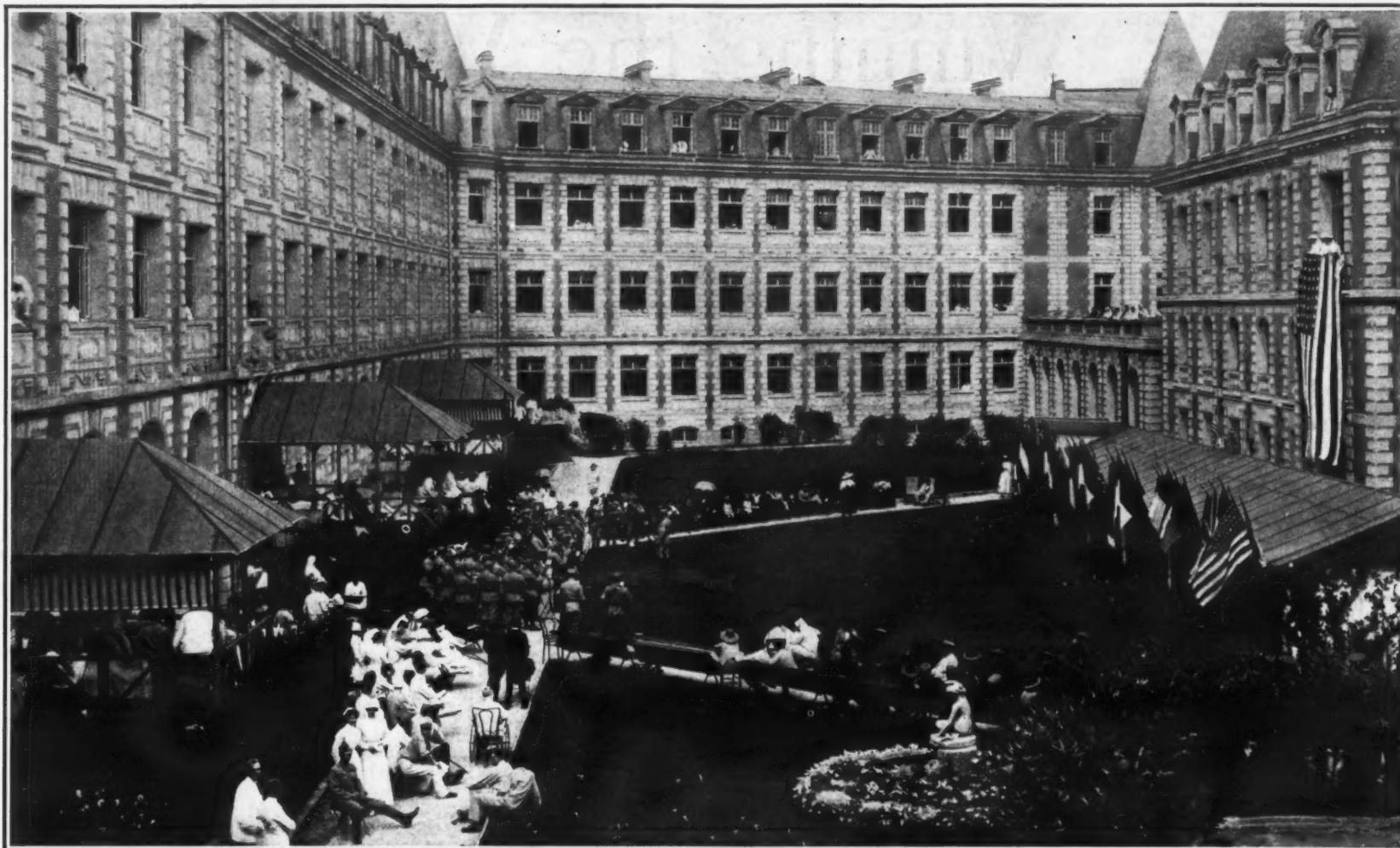
Mr. Daniels is thoroughly temperate in his habits; in fact, he is a true disciple of Bryan on the prohibition question. Grape juice is the limit of his indulgence. This would be perfectly satisfactory to the officers of the Navy, if his temperance were purely personal in its character. However, in his zeal for the temperance cause, he issued an order that no alcoholic liquors should be carried on board naval vessels or within naval yards, by either officers or men. This may be a wise provision. Some of the officers are now agreeing with him. But at the time he issued the order practically all the officers resented this interference with their personal liberty. There were "curses not loud but deep"; not loud on account of naval regulations, but sufficiently deep to make up for any outward expression.

Neither has Mr. Daniels the united support of the naval officers in his attempt to democratize that branch of the service. Some of the officers assert that one of the principal advantages accruing to a capable man to encourage him to give up splendid business opportunities and devote his services to the Government at much less salary than he could secure in civil life is the social prestige assured him as an officer in the United States Navy. Mr. Daniels's plan would eliminate this advantage. In theory this plan works beautifully. "We," as Thomas Jefferson says, "are, and of a right, ought to be free and equal." The practical application of this utopian theory is

(Continued on page 298)



# For America's Wounded

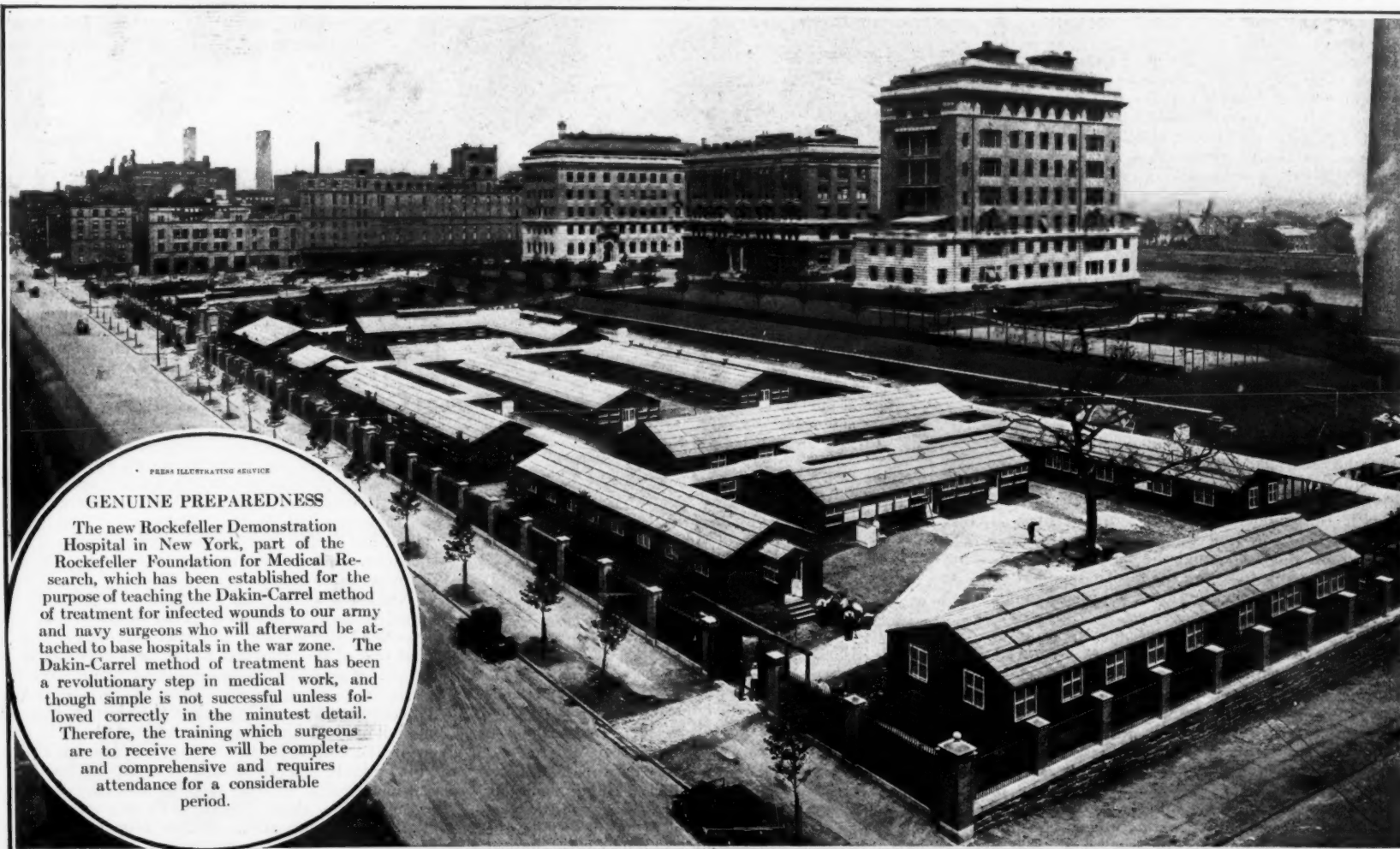


A GALA DAY AT NEUILLY HOSPITAL

J. T. JENKINS

Since the beginning of the war, no other hospital has attracted so much attention for its wonderful work as the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France, seen above on the occasion of a garden fete for convalescent soldiers. Its control lately passed

from a committee of American college men and women, volunteer society workers and persons of prominence, into the hands of the American Red Cross, but the three years' efforts of the founders of the institution will never be forgotten by French people.



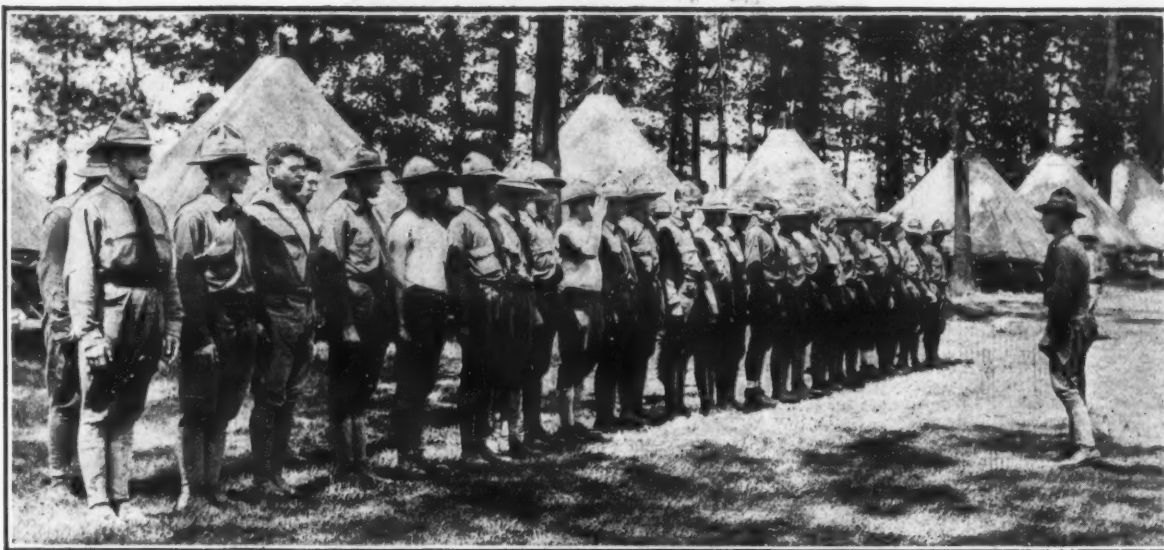
## GENUINE PREPAREDNESS

The new Rockefeller Demonstration Hospital in New York, part of the Rockefeller Foundation for Medical Research, which has been established for the purpose of teaching the Dakin-Carrel method of treatment for infected wounds to our army and navy surgeons who will afterward be attached to base hospitals in the war zone. The Dakin-Carrel method of treatment has been a revolutionary step in medical work, and though simple is not successful unless followed correctly in the minutest detail. Therefore, the training which surgeons are to receive here will be complete and comprehensive and requires attendance for a considerable period.



# Soldiering and Gardening— a Combination Course

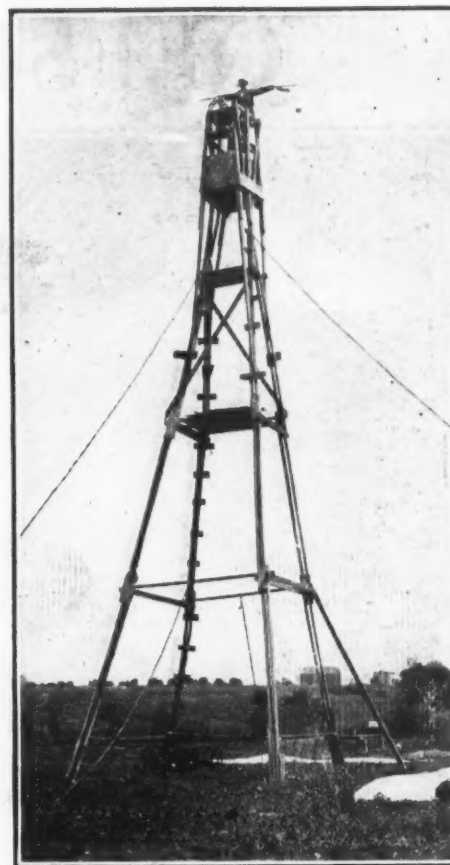
Photos by JAMES H. HARE  
Staff Photographer



THE CAMP OF HILL SCHOOL AT POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Along with other educational institutions this famous preparatory school for boys has heard the call, and established a boys' training camp. Here its students who enrolled for the summer are under the military

training of an army officer, appointed by the War Department. On the hottest day of the year the students were allowed to assemble and drill in various forms of undress by the Commandant, Major Edward C. Macy.



WIRELESS MESSAGES

Teaching the Hill Boys the art of signaling, semaphore method. The tower was built by the boys.



THE QUARTERMASTER'S CHAUFFEUR

The only truck driver at the school is a boy whose ability to run his own car stood him in good stead when the camp needed a chauffeur as well as a quartermaster.

TAKING THE "GREEN-  
NESS" OFF THE CITY  
LAD

From the beginning of the war, the farm labor problem has been one of the greatest confronting the country. The National Defense Council took up the matter of training the city lad to till the field and help the farmer feed the nation and our Allies. The Council, through a national director, co-ordinated all the boys' organizations of the country, urged the establishment of farm training camps and as a result has secured the co-operation of the farmers, who, after the first summer's experiment place themselves on record as satisfied that the city lad is an efficient farmer and when trained can "produce the goods." Here the Hill Boys are seen cultivating a bean crop, and spraying potatoes to kill off the devastating potato bug. The boys are members of the Boys' Working Reserve which entails Federal oath of allegiance. The farm consists of 25 acres.



A TASTE OF THE REAL WORK OF A SOLDIER

Trench-making at Hill School, under the watchful eye of the Military Director, is as arduous and "real" as is taught the older brothers at the officers' training camps. The boys respond splendidly to intensive training and the director views many of them as potential officers.



# OFFSETTING THE CRIME OF GR



## CANNING FOR THE RED CROSS

The women of Salt Lake City, Utah, having persuaded the city commission of the need of food conservation, secured an appropriation for a municipal canning kitchen. Business men helped in the establishment, the local light and power company furnishing electric current and installing as well a system of electric cooking appliances. The city donated the use of a commodious building, and farmers looking for an immediate market brought their berries and small fruits and vegetables to the cannery, which is administered for the benefit of the Red Cross.



**ATLANTA'S CURB MARKET**  
Members of a neighborhood curb market are seen at the right ready for business. The business is to cut the cost of living and prevent garden waste. The patriotic children of Atlanta, Georgia, having planted gardens in the spring months are now selling the splendid fresh vegetables to poor at low prices.

## THE FOOD CONSERVATION TRAIN

If this war does nothing else it will put the American housewife on the map. Hitherto the home has been a close corporation and housekeeping a one-woman business, but the home is being converted into a national stock company with the housewives cooperatively organized. One of the factors tending to this unionization is the thrift demonstration train which travels through the country as an itinerant bureau of information and training school in all phases of conservation—conservation not only of food but of time and labor as well. The car seen above at the left has been taking its way through the heart of New York State and was operated by the New York Central Railroad in cooperation with the Home Economics Department of the State College of Agriculture and the New York State Food Supply Commission. Other railroads are running similar cars along their routes.



## PREVENTING WASTE IN CHICAGO

Any Chicago suburbanite who lets war garden spinach, cabbage, or potatoes go to waste is guilty of malfeasance of agriculture. The Women's Committee of the National Defense has instituted a vegetable market supplied with fresh stuff daily from the surplus stocks of thousands of home gardens. The customers are the poor of Chicago and they pay nothing. The plan is simple. The home gardener makes up a package or basket of vegetables for the committee, which distributes it to some family which has not tasted string beans since the high cost of living went into effect.



## MEN AND WOMEN SWARMING FOR LETTUCE

Clark C. Doughty, state license commissioner at Columbus, Ohio, decided folks were paying too much for vegetables, so he went out into the surrounding country and bought 14 tons of green stuff. Farmers came to town with it and it was dumped out on tables on the State House grounds. All vegetables were 12 a bunch (store)



## EVEN THE SOLDIERS ARE AT IT

These men of Company K, Third Texas Infantry, are gathering their garden produce after weeks of cultivation during time off from guard duty at Houston, Texas.



## A MUNICIPAL CANNING

The Federal Department of Agriculture is interesting members of local women's clubs all over the country in cooperative canning work. Instructors from agricultural colleges, to say nothing of old-fashioned women who need little instruction in the art of preserving, give little the of th



# OF GREEN VEGETABLE WASTAGE

**CURB MARKET**  
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**FOOD CONSER-  
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**EN SWARMING FOR LETTUCE AT 1 CENT A HEAD**

lumbus, Ohio, decided  
out into the surround-  
rs came to town with it  
rounds. All vegetables

were sold at cost: 10,000 bunches of beets at 2 cents a bunch (store price 12 and 15); 16,000 heads of garden lettuce at 1 cent (store price 15); 10,000 bunches green onions 1 cent (store 5 cents); 6,500 bunches radishes 1 cent (store 5 cents). Above are two views of the temporary market.



**A MUNICIPAL CANNING PLANT**

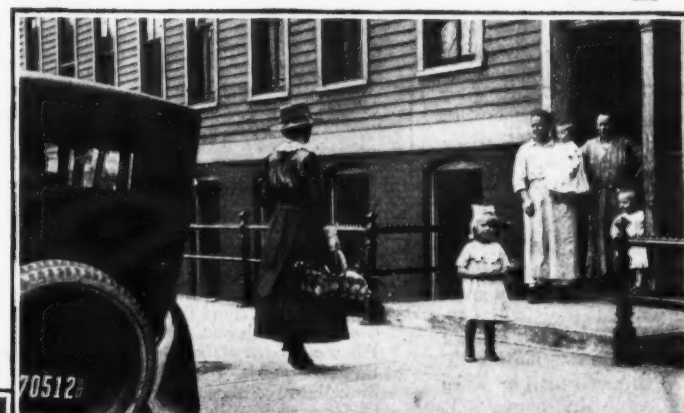
iculture is interesting  
all over the country  
Instructors from agri-  
fold-fashioned women  
the art of preserving.

give demonstrations to classes of housewives who know little about canning fruits but are very much alive to the desirability of providing in plenty against the needs of the family next winter. Above is another view of the Salt Lake City plant.



**CHICAGO'S SURPLUS GARDEN STUFF**

This kindly man is C. J. Wellman of the North-western University Settlement, and one of the principal boosters of the surplus garden stuff distribution. In Chicago women of all degrees, on foot and in automobiles, as seen below, tote the baskets of vegetables to the homes of the poor.



**HOUSEWIVES WAITING FOR OPENING OF CONSERVATION TRAIN**

Two cars are attached to this train, one containing an exhibition of equipment pertaining to canning and drying, some simple muscle-saving devices, the latest literature pertaining to food conservation, and an array of jellies, preserves, and canned vegetables such as—tradition to the contrary—mother never made. The other car is a regular passenger car with a platform at one end where Miss Demonstrator converts the humble bean before the eyes of the spectator into the preserved product that will defy time and climatic changes. If you have any doubts that the women of the country have buckled on their aprons and shouldered their domestic muskets in earnest, one day on a demonstration car would lay them low. They come in droves to hear the gospel of conservation and to take a critical peek at the exhibition of household equipment.





COLLINS

Eddie Collins, second baseman with the Chicago White Sox, for years one of the most conscientious and hard-working players in the national pastime, recently established a record for participating in consecutive games. After playing in the first sixty-nine contests of the current season, Eddie brought his total for consecutive games up to 379. The previous record was held by George Burns, the star outfielder of the Giants, who took part in 371 consecutive contests.

#### Who'll be Next World's Champs?

WHICH clubs will win the pennants in the major leagues this year? Which

outfits will have the honor this fall of crossing bats in the annual baseball classic to determine the team which shall rejoice in the title "World's Champions" through the 1918 season? These are the two most important questions to all fandom at this time, and everywhere there is considerable difference of opinion as to what the correct answers should be.

As is customary, the rooters began trying to "dope" out the probable contenders for the world's championship bunting long before the current season began, and at that time a large majority favored the Giants in the National League, and the champion Red Sox in the American organization.

On paper and past form these appeared to be about the only choices possible, and despite the fluctuations in the baseball fortunes of these teams to date, it still is a pretty good wager that they will face each other for baseball's highest honors this fall.

At this writing it appears impossible to figure out how McGraw's charges can be beaten out in the race for the parent league pennant. It is the best all-round club in the National organization, and though illness of some star players and over-confidence at times have resulted in brief slumps it still looks to be the class and should win by a wide margin; particularly as the Reds, Cards and

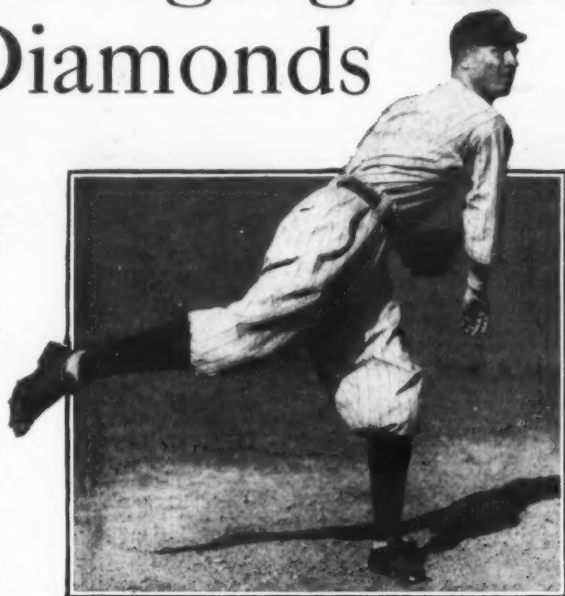
Cubs appear to have shot their bolts, after short but sensational spurts, and the Quakers, Dodgers and Braves have failed to live up to expectations.

The Philadelphia and Brooklyn clubs still may come through with a sufficient burst of speed to make trouble for the New York contingent, but it is doubtful.

In the American League the leading teams are rather closely bunched, with the Red Sox and the White Sox looming up as the best bets. Rowland has his Chicago outfit going at a clip which is surpassing the hopes of his admirers, and his boys may prove sufficiently strong to prevent the Boston team from annexing another pennant, something which has become a habit with them. The Cleveland, Detroit and New York teams all have an outside chance to take the lead by a mighty spurt, but such a contingency is a long way from being likely. If the Giants face the Red

# Swinging Round Green Diamonds

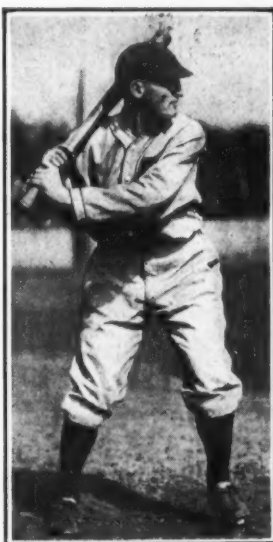
By ED A. GOEWEY  
(The Old Fan)



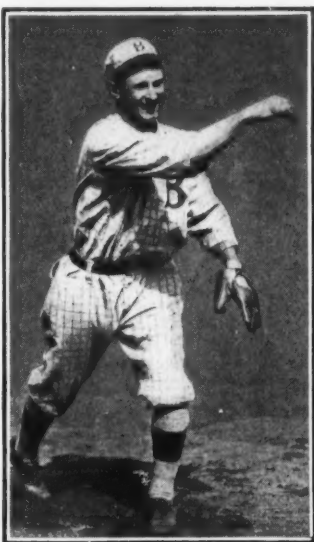
BAGBY



EHMKE



RAWLINGS



OLSON



PASKERT



TONEY

One of the reasons why the Cincinnati Reds made such a sensational spurt recently was Fred Toney, one of the best twirlers in the game today, who for some years has been trying to lead his team to a position above that of trailer. In 1915, with the Reds playing poorly, he stood next to Alexander as the second-best tosser in the parent league, with a record of 17 victories, including six shutouts, and but a half dozen defeats. Last season, when his club was last, he managed to overcome his handicap and won 14 games, three of which were shutouts. This year, with his support going nicely, he captured eighteen games. Then came the Reds' not unexpected slump.

five-cent contribution to purchase baseball supplies for our soldiers abroad. While the funds were being collected the troops left for the other side, taking with them a sufficient number of bats and balls to last them for a brief time. Griffith succeeded in obtaining about \$8,000, and with this he purchased sufficient bats, balls, masks and gloves to outfit 150 teams. These were placed aboard an American freighter, but it was sunk on the way to France.

However, the Washington manager, not the least bit discouraged, communicated with all of the donors to the first fund, asking for additional contributions. The President and many others responded promptly, and the second shipment of baseball supplies soon will be on its way. Maybe they will reach their destination, and maybe they will not, but it is the intention of the American fans to get a supply of baseball equipment to the Pershing fighters if it takes all winter.

#### Stars Are Baseball Essentials

It is absolutely necessary for each and every major league club to have at least one unusually brilliant performer on its roster to be a good gate attraction, and more often than not these stars are pitchers. Looking over the history of the national pastime it will be found that every outfit which gained unusual distinction possessed at least one player whose efforts so surpassed those of most of his fellows that his ability was universally recognized, and the fans flocked to see him in action, slighting almost entirely the fact that other men were on the team.

Remember the Chicago White Sox of 1906? Ed Walsh was the star who did most to place that team in baseball history, though he received not a little assistance from Doc White. Who made the Giants of a few years ago the most talked of team in baseball? Why, Christy Mathewson, to be sure. He was a star of stars, and in fair or foul weather, it was he whom the rooters paid to see. Plank, Coombs and Bender did more to make the Athletics famous than did all of the other great players on the team put together, though the \$100,000 infield, consisting of McInnis, Collins, Barry and Baker, was a first-class attraction in every sense of the word. But few other clubs in the game's history ever had anything approaching this evenly balanced outfit in its best days.

Bill James, in his time, came pretty close to making

(Continued on page 301)

Sox in the world's championship series, the question of which will win out is a toss-up. If the Giants and White Sox contest the championship question, the former should win, but only after a close, hard series of battles.

#### U-Boats Grieve Fans

Despite the fact that German submarines succeeded in sending to the ocean's bottom all of the baseball paraphernalia intended for the American troopers in France, General Pershing's boys will, in the near future, have all the equipment necessary to engage in their favorite pastime.

As soon as it was determined that United States troops were to be sent abroad, Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington Senators, started a chain letter subscription scheme, the purpose of which was to obtain from each person receiving such an epistle a twenty-

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# The Latest National Test of the Franklin Car

**T**HERE never was a time when so many people were interested in a lowered cost of automobile use and maintenance.

It becomes a vital question as gasoline and tires go up in price.

What motorists want is free use of their cars: freedom from frozen radiators, repairs and car troubles; greater ease of handling; safety; economy; and the utility of the enclosed car for general use.

There is something for every motorist to think about in the Franklin National Efficiency Demonstration of July 13, 1917.

One hundred and seventy-nine Franklin Touring Cars—Series 9—in all parts of the United States, over roads good and bad, and in weather partly fair and partly rainy, recorded an average of 40.3 miles to one gallon of gasoline.

## Franklin Establishes New World's Record for Gasoline Mileage

The conditions of the test are quite as significant as the results.

These conditions are printed on this page. They can be followed by any make of car, or by any two or more makes of cars in competition.

They open up to any motor car owner a simple, positive check on the performance of his car.

The man who is undecided which of several makes of cars to buy, need only put the cars through this test to get an unfailing gauge on their relative thrift—not only in gasoline, but in tires and every other item that enters into the operation of a car.

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	\$2050.00
Cabriolet	2485 lbs.	2850.00
Town Car	2610 lbs.	3200.00

## Franklin National Efficiency Demonstration Rules and Regulations

1. **Date**—Test to be made on Friday, July 13, 1917, regardless of road and weather conditions.

2. **Equipment**—Test to be made with Franklin Series 9 Touring Car, strictly stock model. Tires to be inflated to at least 40 pounds. Top should be down and windshield open, unless weather prevents. Car to carry regular stock equipment only.

3. **Fuel**—Use ONE gallon of ordinary grade of gasoline, testing between 60 and 65 degrees. DO NOT use a special high test gasoline. Obtain certificate of the quality of the gasoline.

Use one gallon gasoline from measure certified to by local Sealer of Weights and Measures.

4. **Observers**—Test to be supervised by two disinterested parties of unquestionable standing, preferably an officer of your local automobile club, a representative of the press, or some high city official.

**Duties of Observers:** See that trip register on speedometer is at zero. Take accurate reading of speedometer and mark it down. At close of test take another reading of speedometer and report results in miles and fractions thereof.

Observers should inspect certificate as to test of fuel and satisfy themselves as to this point in any other way necessary.

Observers should satisfy themselves that one gallon of gasoline has been properly measured and used as the supply. Note that the main gasoline tank and any other possible source of supply except specified container, is disconnected.

Observers should trace out and inspect the piping from the container to the carburetor, to be sure that everything is as represented.

5. **Passenger Load**—To consist of driver and two observers only, one to sit in front with the driver.

6. **Route**—Lay out your course so that you can return to starting point. Start to be made from your own place of business, automobile club headquarters, or from a prominent hotel or equally well-known place. Cover a well-known route so the mileage shown by speedometer may be checked up from common knowledge.

7. **Weight**—Car to be weighed on city scales immediately after test is completed and while the three occupants are still in the car.

8. **Speed**—For maximum economy, maintain as near 23 miles per hour as possible, except when coasting. Coasting has always been allowed in official economy trials. Call observer's attention to fact that you will coast whenever you can.

9. **Report**—The results to be attested to by driver and observers before a Notary Public on certificate furnished for the purpose. Mail one copy to the factory; retain the other.

## How Gasoline Economy Shows Efficiency Throughout the Car

Every automobile engineer knows, whether he admits it or not, that gasoline mileage is the final test of the easy-rolling qualities of a car. Easy-rolling means minimized friction, and where there is little friction less power is required to propel the car.

It is a fact that, on the same amount of initial power, the Franklin will coast farther than any other car. This is a result of its scientific-light-weight and flexible construction, its balance and resiliency, the quality of its materials and its sound workmanship.

Back of this minimizing of fuel waste, you see Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling—its influence on the efficiency of the Franklin engine, its elimination of the usual 177 heavy and complicated water-cooling parts.

High gasoline bills always indicate

Runabout	2160 lbs.	\$2000.00
Sedan	2610 lbs.	2950.00
Limousine	2620 lbs.	3200.00

friction or excessive dead weight—power diverted from mileage and consumed in dragging the car.

Dead weight means a rigid construction—a stiff-riding car, destructive to tires and expensive in repairs and depreciation.

At this time, when so many motorists are tending towards Enclosed Cars, it is well to know that every advantage of Franklin construction applies equally to the Franklin Enclosed Models.

It is still a new thought to many, this practical adaptability of the Franklin Enclosed Car—with its protection from heat or dust, from wind or rain, from cold or snow—ready for as hard and as free use as any open model, and with practically the same economy of operation.

It was the efficiency and road ability of the Franklin that first pointed the way to the use of the Enclosed Car for all purposes.

Over a period of fifteen years the Franklin has been urging and demonstrating automobile economy. For a while it did not have much of an audience; the public eye was filled with other things.

## Franklin Dealers Ready to Prove Franklin Facts

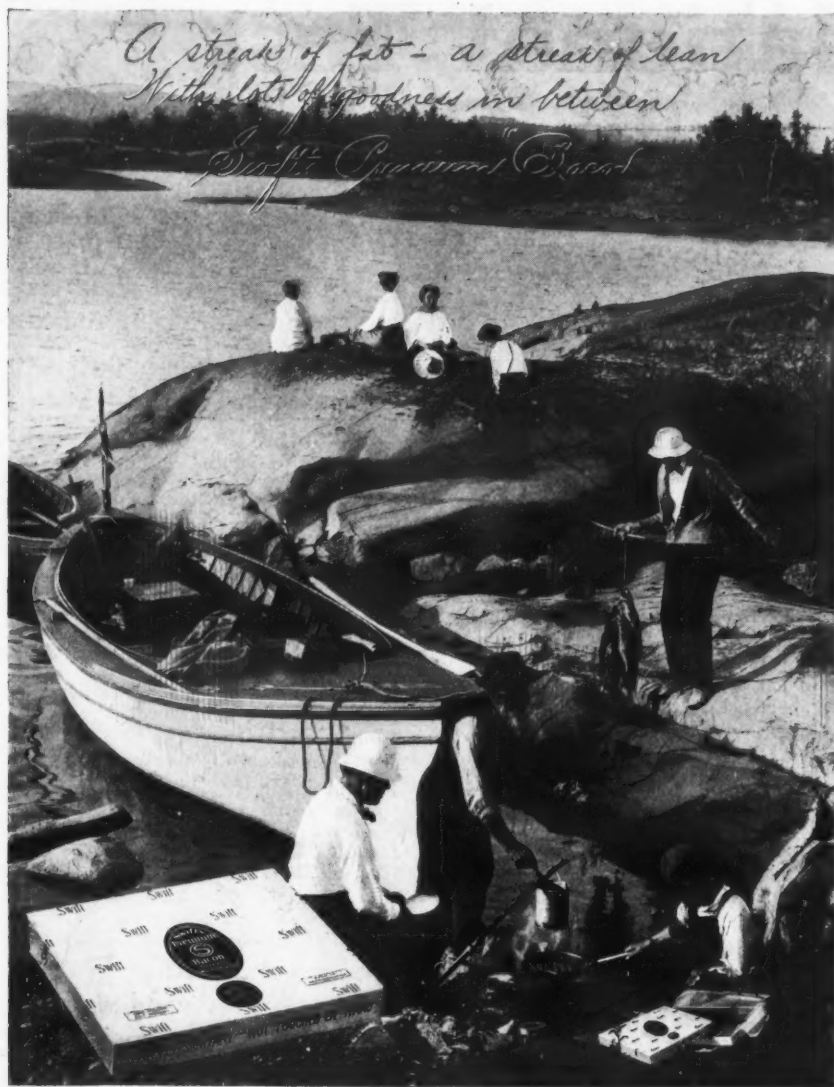
Nowadays most automobile announcements are talking Thrift—but few are proving it by facts and figures. The idea seems to be to find what the public wants and then claim it vociferously.

There are no two ways about this Thrift question. Either a car has it or it has not. If it has, it can be demonstrated.

Your Franklin dealer will be glad to demonstrate to you any claims we make for the Franklin Car. Ask him.

Four-pass. Roadster	2280 lbs.	\$2050.00
Brougham	2575 lbs.	2900.00
All Prices F. O. B. Syracuse		

**FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.**



## Hoover says: "Save Fats!"

You can do so with this Delicious Vegetable Oil

**MAZOLA** has become the popular oil for sauces, sautéing, deep frying and salad dressings in thousands of American homes.

Since Mazola can be used so much hotter than other frying mediums, a crisp crust is quickly formed which prevents the oil from penetrating—makes fried foods more easily digestible.

Mazola is a pure, delicious vegetable oil—produced from corn. It is not only an ideal cooking and shortening medium, but the use of Mazola saves butter, lard and suet, and so helps to conserve the fat supply of the Nation.

The Mazola Book of Recipes is to be had free at your grocer's or delicatessen dealer's—or write us direct. Mazola comes in pint, quart, half-gallon and gallon tins—keeps perfectly under all conditions.

Corn Products Refining Co.  
New York

# MAZOLA

### SAUCE TARTARE

For fried fish, oysters, crabs, scallops or entrees

Make a Mayonnaise as follows:

Yolks of 2 eggs  
2 cups Mazola  
2 tablespoons vinegar  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon mustard  
Dash cayenne  
Juice of 1 lemon

Mix the seasonings and add to the beaten yolks of the eggs. Beat with a small wooden spoon or silver fork. At first add the oil drop by drop, beating vigorously. When too thick to beat add 1 teaspoon vinegar. Continue to add the oil slowly, alternating with the vinegar and lemon juice, until at least ½ cup of oil has been added. On ion juice may be added if desired.

Then take 2 tablespoons each of capers, olives, and gherkins; tablespoon of parsley, and ¼ tablespoon of onion juice, or finely chopped shallots or white onion. Chop very fine. Fold into 1 cup of above Mayonnaise and serve cold.



## Men Who Are Winning the War

(Continued from page 291)

not up to the sample. It is not advantageous to discipline for the officers to be made to feel that they are commanding embryo admirals. His remark that "my great ambition is to make the Navy a great university, a college extension; every ship should be a school, and every officer should be a schoolmaster," has met with faint response from the Navy. As a great eleemosynary institution, it is a wonderful success. There is no doubt that men are being greatly benefited.

Mr. Daniels believes that the Navy should be a paternal establishment, that he is responsible for the physical, mental and moral well-being of its units. This was illustrated in his recent orders demanding that social and moral purity should surround the navy yards where the recruits are being prepared for war. For this he is to be commended. A great many of the young men who are entering the Navy in this time of the nation's stress are from the country districts, and unused to the temptations thrown in their path as sailors. They need to be protected in their experience and Mr. Daniels intends to see that they are, so that they may give the Government efficient service, and may return to their homes without a blot upon their future caused by indiscretion.

Mr. Daniels's treatment of the officers of the Navy can hardly be classed in the same category as that of the enlisted men. He particularly loves the "common people." The sailor is his delight. Petty officers do not hold quite so warm a place in his love and officers are tolerated. The temperature of his affection, like that of the earth, decreases according to altitude.

Mr. Daniels denies most of the charges that have been brought against him.

"The favorite criticism of the Navy detractors," he says, "is that I have demoralized the Navy in attempting to democratize it. Because I have attempted to give every enlisted man an opportunity for academic and technical education, and have opened certain doors of promotion to these men, I am charged with weakening the morale of the Navy. It is said that the men are not pleased with the change and that they did not desire as a class to be elevated. My answer to this is that, when I took office only 32 per cent. of the men discharged in good standing were reenlisted, while today the percentage is over 85 per cent. As regards the weakening of the discipline by a more kindly treatment of the men, I can point to the fact that whereas, before my term of office, there were eighteen hundred men in prison, today there are less than seven hundred, and that desertions have decreased 17 per cent. Does this look as if discipline had been destroyed?"

"No man believes more than I do in the necessity of military discipline, but I do not believe that it is necessary to have ignorance in order to secure the desired aim, nor do I believe that it is proper to prevent any American from rising as far as his ability will carry him.

"I have no sympathy with the snobbery that will prevent a man from rising from the ranks. A larger number of enlisted men are being allowed to enter Annapolis, and I believe the time will come when every man before he enters the Naval Academy will be forced to have served his apprenticeship in the United States Navy.

"It has been said I issued an order that officers and men mess together; this is absolutely untrue. That I have been friendly with the enlisted man and have his interests at heart is true. I have none of the false dignity that sets me above my fellow, but that I have lowered the dignity of an officer of the Navy, or diminished the discipline by undue familiarity with the men, I deny. It is the office that is to be respected, rather than the men who

bear the insignia of rank, and I wish to make it so that every man who has the capability may rise to that rank.

"Considerable opposition arose at the time of the promulgation of the 'wine mess order.' However, quite a number of high naval officers have voluntarily come to me and told me that they had changed their minds and that the order has been beneficial to the service. It is growing in popularity.

"When I took charge of the Navy Department, I found the various bureaus were separate entities, separated from the Secretary by numerous buffers, with a tremendous amount of red tape necessary for correspondence with the Secretary and between the various bureaus. I have tried to make it more human by bringing about a closer relationship between the Secretary and bureau chiefs. For this I was accused of attempting to destroy the system so long and carefully worked out by the Navy, but if we can secure more efficient work and more coordination by a closer drawing together of the naval heads, I can stand the criticism upon the destruction of naval precedents. In other words, I stand for the democratization of the Navy, the abolishment of red tape and the encouragement and reward and advancement of men who are giving to the nation their best effort. If such fair treatment is demoralizing, then I am no judge of human nature."

Secretary Daniels has saved the Government a very considerable sum of money by the carefulness with which he has investigated the cost price of materials. He has placed responsible heads in the Navy Department in special charge of investigating the prime cost of various work, and has reduced the expenditure of the Government very materially. Some have claimed that he has carried his bargaining too far at this critical time. It is undisputable, however, that he has saved the Government many millions of dollars. The question is has he saved money at the cost of efficiency when efficiency is most needed?

Mr. Daniels is now thoroughly alive to the importance of the upbuilding of the Navy, and has made good progress since his conversion to this theory. He began his secretaryship under disadvantageous circumstances, if the upbuilding of the Navy was to be the criterion of his success, for he was a pronounced pacifist, a peace-on-earth, goodwill-to-men statesman. Naturally, his efforts in the beginning tended more to perfecting the existing navy and rendering it efficient than toward the enlargement of its units. He defends himself for the Navy's lack of preparedness by blaming derelictions upon former Republican administrations.

Mr. Daniels asserts he has been hampered in the crisis, first, by his unbelief in the necessity for a formidable navy in the beginning of his administration, and, second, by the time required to build up a navy after he had recognized its importance, and, third, by lack of co-operation from Congress.

Yet Mr. Daniels believes he has done good work since his awakening and points to the great joy with which the American people read the welcoming news that when Admiral Sims was asked, on his arrival in Europe, as to when he would be ready to participate actively he answered, "I am ready now." The achievement of conveying our transports to France without the loss of a ship or man was evidence of carefully thought out plans, well executed. The showing of our naval gunners both on the merchant ships and on naval vessels has been very gratifying. The crews have displayed courage, ingenuity, and accurate gunnery, which belies the statement that our seamen have fallen far behind in marksmanship.





**"Oh, J-I-M-M-Y, come on over,  
we're goin' shootin'!"**

Your boy's summer vacation is pretty nearly over now. Don't let him miss a single day of real sport.

Remember the fun you used to get out of your Winchester on those early fall days, just before school opened.

It's the boy's turn now. Give him a Winchester and let him have the same fun you had at his age. He's old enough now to have a Winchester of his own, to know the joy of trigger-magic.

#### What a gun will do for your boy

The sport of shooting is the greatest developer of mental resources—mental quickness, fair play, steady nerves, control, and the ability to mix in manly competition with companions. It will develop in your boy the invaluable qualities of self-reliance, concentration and perseverance.

A boy's natural interest in a gun is going to make him get his hands on one sooner or later, so the sooner you teach him the correct use of a gun, the better. Remember that it is just as important for every boy to know how to handle a gun safely as it is that he should know how to swim.

#### Let your boy earn a Winchester Medal

To encourage marksmanship and the correct handling of a rifle among boys and

girls of America we are awarding Gold Plated and Silver Plated Medals for skill with the Winchester .22 caliber rifle.

These Medals are awarded by the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps, an honorary club with membership among the boys and girls all over the United States. There are no dues and no military obligations involved.

There is only one thing a boy could show his chums with more pride than a beautiful, new shiny Winchester—and that is one of these Winchester "Marksman" Medals or a bright "Sharpshooter" Medal.

Get your boy a Winchester rifle. Let him have the benefits that a gun will bring to him. Get him in on this Winchester competition which will teach him the correct use of a gun from the start.

When you see the sparkle a Winchester will bring to your boy's eyes, you will be mighty glad you got it for him. Every boy knows the traditions behind the name "Winchester," so get your boy the gun he can be most proud of.

#### What the name "Winchester" means

The name "Winchester" stands for the best traditions in gun making. For over half a century, Winchester has been the standard of pioneers and sportsmen. Winchester rifles built the West. As the need grew,

Winchester originated a model and a caliber for every purpose.

The Winchester Company to-day is an organization of expert gun makers with a generation of gun-making reputation behind it.

Every gun or rifle that bears the name "Winchester" is fired over 50 times with excess loads for strength, smooth action and accuracy.

No Winchester barrel varies one one-thousandth of an inch in thickness or diameter. By the Bennett Process all Winchester barrels are given a finish that lasts a lifetime; hard to scratch and resists rust.

The same care that is taken with Winchester guns is taken with Winchester ammunition. The two are made for each other. This care in manufacturing explains why Winchester rifles are used by experts everywhere.

#### Let the boy have it now

Don't delay any longer giving your boy the benefits of a Winchester. There is a place near you, either in the open or at a club, where he can go shooting. If you do not know where to shoot, write us and we will tell you where and how you can, or we will help you organize a club.

Take your boy down to your dealer today and look over his stock of Winchester. You will be surprised what a fine gun you can get for a low price. Ask for our catalog and booklet on the proper use of a gun. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.  
Dept. 62 New Haven, Conn.



#### BOYS AND GIRLS

##### Winchester Medals for skill with the Rifle

The Gold Plated "Sharpshooter" Medal goes to any boy or girl under 16 who makes the first grade score with a Winchester .22 rifle and Winchester ammunition.

The Silver Plated "Marksman" Medal goes to the boy or girl who makes the second grade score.

Go to your dealer today; he will give you a sample target and booklet explaining the full conditions of the contest. This booklet also tells you how to get the best results from your Winchester. The dealer will also supply you with plenty of targets.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 62, New Haven, Conn.



MODEL 66. Take-down Repeating .22 caliber rifle, 20-inch round barrel. Shoots three sizes of ammunition. The most popular .22 caliber repeater ever placed on the market.

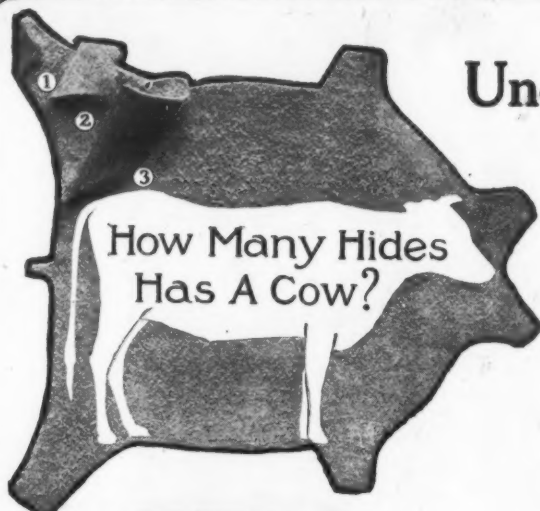
MODEL 60. Take-down Repeating .22 caliber rifle, 24-inch octagon barrel. The standard target gallery rifle for 25 years.

MODEL 03. Automatic hammerless take-down rifle. Handles only its own .22 Automatic cartridge. Shoots ten shots as fast as the trigger can be pulled.

Take-down .22 caliber single shot rifle. A low priced, light weight gun in two sizes.

**WINCHESTER**  
World Standard Guns and Ammunition

# ★ DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ★



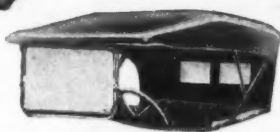
How Many Hides  
Has A Cow?

## Uncle Sam Knows the Real Answer: NOT ENOUGH! Save Leather for Soldiers

To make America's hide supply go as far as possible, hides are being split into five or more thin sheets; but, even this saving scheme fails to meet the requirements for soldiers' shoes, harness, equipment, ship upholstery, factory needs, etc., chiefly because too much hide leather is used by the public in places where high grade leather substitutes will serve as well or better.

For instance, the leather upholstery of one average size automobile would make twenty pairs of soldiers' shoes. For years America's largest producers of automobiles have successfully used Motor Quality Fabrikoid for upholstering their cars. Thousands of owners never even knew their cars were not upholstered in leather, because Fabrikoid looks and feels just like the finest leather and actually wears better than the coated split leather most used for upholstery of automobiles not covered with Fabrikoid.

Again, the furniture you buy with leather upholstery is probably covered with split leather that will not give service equal to



For Auto-  
mobile Tops  
and  
Upholstery



For Boat Cushions  
and Upholstery



For Furniture  
Upholstery



For Bags, Suit  
Cases and Trunks



For Book  
Binding



For Home  
Decorations,  
Novelties, etc.



### Craftsman Quality

That "genuine cowhide leather" suitcase of yours will probably reveal on inspection that its covering is only a pasted-on piece of split leather not much thicker or stronger than this sheet of paper.

It is true that some few high priced automobiles and pieces of furniture are upholstered in genuine grain leather of good quality, and bags and suitcases are to be had at a price that are made of thick grain cowhide.

But the pride of possession of luxurious, expensive leather should now yield to patriotic preference for satisfactory substitutes that will divert this leather to more necessary uses.

### Uncle Sam Has Set the Pace

The new U. S. motor trucks and ambulances will be upholstered in leather substitutes.

For several years the standard for book binding in the Government Printery has been Du Pont Fabrikoid.

The upholstery specifications for the new Merchant Marine call for "Craftsman Quality Fabrikoid."

What Uncle Sam has found by experi-

ence and tests good enough for the Government's severe requirements should be good enough for every loyal American.

### How You Can Help

If you are a manufacturer using leather probably part or all of your requirements can be met by some grade of Fabrikoid. While not feasible for every use of leather, the illustrations herewith show its wide range of utility.

If you use leather in your home for any purpose, try the proper grade of Fabrikoid instead.

When buying an automobile, boat or piece of furniture prefer Fabrikoid upholstery. Help the manufacturer conserve leather by patronizing those who use good leather substitutes like Fabrikoid.

Every hide displaced by a good substitute helps supply our armies with shoes, our farms with harness and our factories with belting—it helps win the war.

Manufacturers! write us your requirements and let us co-operate with you.

Americans everywhere! write for samples and names of manufacturers of the article you want who use Fabrikoid and of stores near you selling it by the yard.

**DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY**  
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

World's Largest Manufacturers of Leather Substitutes  
Factories at Newburgh, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J., Fairfield, Conn., Toronto, Ont.

# DU PONT



August 30, 1917

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## Swinging Round Green Diamonds

(Continued from page 296)

the Braves, and Bill Donovan, Ed Reulbach, Mordecai Brown, Babe Adams, Joe Wood and Grover Alexander, all have played leading rôles as gate attractions.

What would the Senators have been for years without Walter Johnson? Is it the Tigers or Ty Cobb whom the fans want to see at play? Hal Chase featured the Yankees for years; for many seasons Speaker has been the leading figure with the teams with which he played, and Joe Jackson, Marquard and Lajoie all had large individual followings.

Today a new crop of stars have just about "arrived," and are pulling the crowds. These include Schupp, of the Giants; Sisler, of the Browns; Hornsby, of the Cardinals; Pipp, of the Yankees, and Roush, of the Reds.

### Europe Will Have Baseball

"Baseball follows the flag."

This statement has been proved time and again, and particularly in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

It might be stated that baseball was a child born of war, and developed in times of peace, for it was only a local pastime previous to the great civil strife in this country, when it was played over such a wide territory and was so popular with the soldiers that it became a national institution. And the pastime, so firmly established in those days of stress, has been improved and developed until today it has more followers than any other sport in the world. Four hundred and sixty-four professional baseball clubs, grouped in fifty-eight leagues, with almost 10,000 players on their rosters, mean something, even without taking into consideration the hundreds of thousands of amateur performers and the millions of fans of both sexes.

Our bluejackets and troopers took the game to many other countries, in which it was received with open arms by the followers of outdoor athletics, and in practically every place where it was introduced it became a fixture and its popularity constantly grew.

Efforts to establish the game in England, however, did not meet with much success until after the present war was well under way. Then the Canadian troops, all of whom knew the pastime almost as well as their cousins in the United States, began playing the game behind the lines and in the last few months it has won such favor that many of England's leading athletes have not hesitated to state that, after the conclusion of the great struggle, "American Baseball" is sure to be incorporated among the featured pastimes of their country. They base this deduction upon the fact that hundreds of Tommies are learning to play the game from the Canadian troopers, and, encouraged by their officers, are playing the game at every opportunity.

A few years ago Americans living in France introduced the game there, and the excitement and uncertainty of the outcome attendant upon the contests soon won the favor of the native sportsmen. Many of these learned to play, and just previous to the beginning of the war an organization of clubs, patterned after the leagues of this country, was formed in southern France. In the last year many French soldiers, often at the suggestion of their superiors, have been playing baseball both for recreation and as a means of keeping in physical condition, behind the lines, in the training camps and at the recuperation stations, and its spread has been so phenomenal that there is no doubt that the game is in France to stay. The press of that country has been urging its general adoption, classifying it as "a magnificent sport—fast, healthy, strenuous and anti-alcoholic." Maybe some day the leading American team will have to

compete for world's series laurels by playing against clubs representing half a dozen or so other countries. Some trip for those fortunate fans who would accompany the United States representative on its travels.

### American Sports to Continue

The United States is going to have "sports as usual," or very nearly so, throughout the titanic struggle in Europe.

Soon after this country declared war against Germany, a number of well-intentioned but short-sighted enthusiasts advocated eliminating all sports throughout the United States, advancing as an argument for so doing that the undivided attention of the American people should be devoted to the question of defeating our Teutonic enemies.

But hardly had this advice gained publicity than President Wilson, the members of his official family and men of experience and standing throughout the country, came out flat-footed against the proposed scheme. They stated that the United States, the leading nation of the world in athletics, as in other things, must not abandon its health-giving outdoor sports, and these launched the now famous slogan, "Sports as Usual." Many athletic bodies in various parts of the country, including most of the professional baseball leagues and numerous college organizations, promptly announced that they would follow the lead suggested by the President.

A short time ago the National Collegiate Athletic Association met in conference at Washington, and determined officially to retain college athletics during the war. This stand was encouraged by Secretary of War Baker, who addressed the conference in person and declared that competitive sports should "be continued to equip young men for the reception of military training."

Nearly all of the Eastern colleges and many from the Middle West and Pacific Coast were represented, and it was said that, with the exception of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and, possibly, Virginia, all the larger institutions would continue intercollegiate sports. The reason why Yale, Harvard and Princeton did not pledge themselves at the conference to the "Sports as Usual" program was said to be lack of material. Practically all of the leading athletes of these institutions have joined some branch of the Federal service, but it is understood that these colleges very likely will play freshman football and that the Crimson hopes for "informal" varsity games.

The conference also voted against pre-season coaching and the training table and advised that all coaching and other incidental expenses should be reduced to a minimum. These things will not be missed particularly, as for some time there has been a general feeling that college teams should stop the practice of paying professional coaches such high salaries and should cut down the big fees to officials and other unnecessary heavy outlays brought on by the pronounced financial success of football.

And the major leagues season will not be cut nor will the world's series games be abandoned, as suggested by some croakers. The major organizations will lose comparatively few men, either through enlistment or the draft, and already most of the managers are preparing to fill the places of those who will go to the front with recruits from the smaller leagues, or veterans held for utility service.

And there will be baseball in 1918, whether the war does or does not continue through next season, and it will be as good baseball as the managers are able to offer.

# Rinex Soles



**CONSERVATION** is a national watchword. Apply it to shoes and you have the best reason in the world for Rinex Soles.

Rinex saves. Rinex wears longer. Rinex adds life to your shoes. Rinex is flexible, resilient, easy to walk in, damp-proof, good-looking.

Buy new shoes with Rinex Soles. Whatever you pay for them, Rinex makes them worth more by lengthening their service.

Ask your repair man to resole your shoes with Rinex. Cost is no more than for leather and the increased wear is a paying investment.

Look for RINEX stamped in the shank—then you are sure of the genuine. Rinex Soles are made in white, tan, black and the new oak color, which has the exact appearance of oak-tanned sole leather. All Rinex Soles are the same quality. There is only one Rinex.



**United States Rubber Company**  
Sole and Heel Dept., 1790 Broadway, N. Y.  
60 High Street, Boston





The Garter "Hit"  
of the Season

The New Double Grip

## Boston Garter

Two "Velvet Grips," Satin Pads, Cable Web

A new grade far superior to any garters sold heretofore for less than 50 cents. Holds the sock at two points and insures neat and trim ankles. Ideal for year-round wear. Worn with any style or weight of underwear. Try a pair today. Ask for number 835 Boston Garter, 35c

"Double Grips," 35c-50c  
"Single Grips," 25c-50c

GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

## HARRIS HOMES

When You Build "THE HARRIS WAY" you build to stay, and secure the utmost possible in Quality, Economy and Service. Why? Simply because you profit directly—immediately—by our 24 years experience. You get the benefit of our practical knowledge as the originators of the "Direct to You" Home Building Industry. "THE HARRIS WAY" has exclusive merits—special advantages for the shrewd and careful Home Builder, possessed by no other plan or method. It is the best, safest and most sensible way to build your ideal home right without sacrifice of quality, or the waste of a single penny!

### ADVANCE IN PRICES

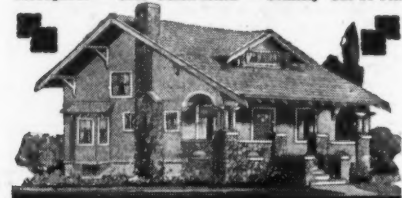
Our prices are so low they are bound to advance. If you are needing a house either for investment or for a home, write now. The Material used in building all Harris Homes is Sensibly "Cut-to-Fit" with absolute accuracy and positive elimination of all waste. You pay for nothing that you do not get—only for what is needed to do the work right! "THE HARRIS WAY."

\$10,000,000

Capital Stock and Surplus—stands back of our guarantee to every Harris Home Buyer—you cannot lose.

Free Book of Plans Write for the latest edition of the famous \$10.00 HARRIS HOME PLAN BOOK now ready. Contains 100 modern Harris Home Designs, with descriptions, material specifications, prices, etc., and explains how we save you \$50.00 to \$250.00 on plans and material.

\$1042 Buys The Material To Build This Beautiful Home No. 161 — Best Quality Material Throughout — Best Construction — Sensibly Cut-To-Fit.



HARRIS BROTHERS CO., Dept. 133 CHICAGO



## The BILTMORE

43rd and 44th Sts. and Madison Ave.

## The Cascades

19th Floor—Always Cool

Most unique dining room in New York. New decorations and lighting effects.

### Dancing

By the Cameron Sisters

## HOTEL WEBSTER

40 WEST 45th STREET Just off 5th Avenue

The most beautiful of the City's small hotels. Four minutes' walk to 40 Theatres. Center of shopping district. Much favored by women traveling alone. \$2.50 up. Send for Booklet A. W. JOHNSON QUINN.

## Japan Wins Trade

By W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

JAPAN is beyond doubt the nation which has profited most by this war. She has taken advantage of every opportunity presented to establish herself almost impregnably in overseas markets which have heretofore been closed to her, and from which in the years to come, she can expect profitable returns. Not only have her merchants and manufacturers benefited enormously by the European conflict but also the Japanese.

eastern coast of South America. As a direct result of these activities it is conservatively estimated that 5,000,000 Japs will be living in Brazil at the end of ten years and we were terribly worried when it was ascertained that 250,000 Germans were settled in southern Brazil when hostilities began.

When the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was forced by the La Follette law to go out of business Japan acquired all



## MACAO, THE PORTUGUESE CONCESSION IN CHINA, BOUGHT BY THE JAPANESE

The Japanning of China has advanced another step, with the purchase by Japan, from the Portuguese of the island of Macao, situated on the west channel of the Pearl River, the waterway to Canton, China's largest southern city. So quickly and quietly have the Japanese invested capital in China, either direct or by their loans to various municipalities, that the Central Government at Peking has issued an order that no loans of any kind be accepted or negotiated without its consent.

Japanese government has reaped great revenues from the production of arms and munitions made in the national arsenals. For this purpose soldiers receiving a daily pittance were employed, while the articles which their labor produced were sold to Russia, England and France at the highest price ever paid. There is not and has not been in all of Japan an idle working person since 1915. Prosperity exists throughout the land. As a consequence numerous industries formerly controlled by all the belligerents have been created, many of them having been heavily subsidized by the Government. I recall an aniline dye company which owed its inception to the Imperial family and which had its financial support having its capital of several millions of dollars oversubscribed seven times, which may serve to illustrate the abundance of wealth in Nippon to-day. In addition to replenishing its treasury depleted as a result of the war with Russia, the Government has added to and strengthened both branches of its military establishments. It must therefore be apparent to observant ones that Japan is at the present time stronger financially and as a fighting nation than ever before in her history.

Needing a place in the sun for her fast-increasing population she took Korea, acquired possessions in China and other parts of Asia, in the meantime bringing to the highest stage of efficiency the territory obtained by treaty from Russia. She has extended her interests in Latin-America and within the past year obtained from Brazil concessions allowing her nationals to emigrate to this South American republic and there operate, mines, cement plants, smelters, to engage in cattle raising, logging and agricultural pursuits. Furthermore she has secured shipping rights along the

ships of this organization as well as their shops, docks, wharves, warehouses, lighters and offices, and in addition started the construction of as many other vessels as her shipyards would accommodate. She extended her shipping to Europe and the United States and greatly augmented her Latin-American lines. Formerly the Japanese steamers never went further south on the west coast of South America than Coronel, Chile. Today they have nosed their way around and through the Straits of Magellan, up the east coast, calling at Uruguayan, Argentinian and Brazilian ports and contemplate continuing this service to New York, returning home via the Caribbean littoral and the Panama Canal. Not only have these heavily subsidized lines increased their freight rate to foreigners but they have also discriminated against Americans and American-made goods in favor of Japanese, Japanese products and Japanese requirements.

I can recall the time when Japanese stores were unknown in Latin-America. To-day they are to be met with in all the large cities of these republics while Japanese coolies have supplanted the Chinamen, against whom in many of these lands exclusion laws have been passed, presumably instigated by the wily statesmen of Nippon. It has been repeatedly intimated on good authority that some of the Latin republics which are none too friendly toward the United States have suppressed treaties with Japan, while it is an open secret that Mexico, in exchange for fishing privileges given Japanese concerns along her Pacific Coast, obtained financial aid and munitions from this same source.

Markets for such articles as glassware, toys, silk, paper goods, notions, textiles, cottons, toilet goods, and a host of other

(Continued on page 305)

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# Salmon Fishing in Canada

By A. BARTON HEPBURN

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Hepburn is an ex-Controller of the Currency and Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, of New York. He is famous not only as a financier but as a hunter and fisherman. He always goes after big game.



BIG MEN AFTER BIG FISH

From left to right: John E. Barbour, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, A. B. Strange, and A. B. Hepburn, standing before the club house of the St. John Salmon Club, Gaspe, Quebec.

THE world no longer has privacy for the tired business man, the quasi invalid or the literary or philosophic individual who seeks self-communion free from the white heat attrition of current events. Europe is an armed camp; her baths and playgrounds are taboo. The submarine activities of Old Neptune made life on the sea unpleasant; now the German submarines have added real danger to *mal de mer*. The shortage of ships embargoes travel and the shortage of food abroad makes travelers unwelcome. Mexico is mobilized, if mob rule can produce such a condition, and one would as soon seek comfort in Hades as recreation or pleasure in Mexico.

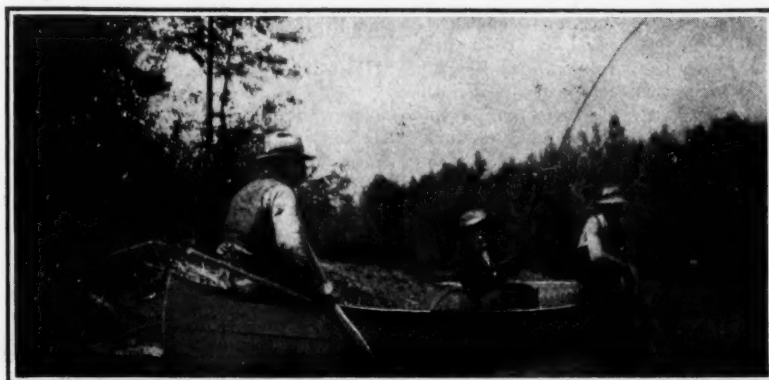
The Dominion to the north of us, while by no means normal, still presents all the summer attractions with which she has been so bountifully supplied by nature. Her stately rivers, her beautiful and picturesque lakes, her endless plains, her Selkirks, her Rockies and other mountains, unsurpassed and unsurpassable, her forests pierced and threaded with innumerable streams—all of these offer every lure that bounteous nature provides. Salmon fishing is the king of sports. It furnishes all the thrills of big game hunting, oft-repeated, while the triumph of big game quest may resolve itself into a single trophy. Salmon fishing furnishes continuous exercise of the kind most needed by men of sedentary habits; and

in no pursuit, in the open, is success more dependent upon the skill of the sportsman.

The St. John Salmon Club of Gaspe, Quebec, consists of eight members divided into two sections. The season is also divided into two parts; one section of the club has the whole river up to and including the 4th of July one year, and the next year they have from the 4th of July to the end of the season. Thus four members have the entire river for as long a period as one would care for fishing. The Nestor of our division is John W. Griggs, ex-Governor of New Jersey, ex-Attorney General of the United States, prince of sportsmen and prince of good fellows. He casts a beautiful and effective fly, is a marksman with the rifle, an expert wing shot, and has many cups to prove his prowess as a golfer. John E. Barbour and A. B. Strange, keen sportsmen, expert fishermen and bully good fellows are next in order. I assure you that I feel great pride in completing the quartet.

On this trip I derived additional pleasure from the companionship of my daughter, Cordelia, who proved her prowess as a fisherman, for she landed 21 salmon, one weighing 25 pounds and all averaging 12 1-2 pounds.

One unusual event in this year's experience was the unfurling, in the presence of sportsmen and retainers, the British flag and the Stars and Stripes from the two ends of the veranda of our club house.



MISS CORDELIA HEPBURN HARD AT WORK

Miss Hepburn is landing a 25-pound salmon in Juniper Island Pool, Quebec.

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Editor Travel Bureau, "Leslie's Weekly"  
225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY



## HOW AN AMERICAN FIGHTS



Twenty Greasers bit the dust before this lone American—sole survivor of one hundred and eighty who for eleven days held at bay five thousand Mexicans led by the treacherous, bloodthirsty Santa Anna.

Backed against a wall, using the keen, death dealing "Betsy" as an iron war club, the old frontiersman still hurls defiance at his enemies as they swarm about him, leaping like hounds upon a great stag. Yells, curses and groans, like the gibberings of the damned, rise from the stricken Mexican soldiers as he piles them in contorted heaps before him.

But numbers tell. They pull him down, bury their bayonets in his great heart, spurn him, trample upon him, spit upon him.

Thus died "Davy" Crockett, typical American, author of the famous motto, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," one of that numerous band of American fighters in the cause of human liberty whose inspiring stories are so splendidly told by Cyrus Townsend Brady in this New Edition of

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## The Peace Kite From Rome

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

THE biggest peace kite of three years appeared on the horizon when the Pope addressed to the world his plea for peace. Entente circles look upon it as a "trial balloon," which is but a prelude to more definite terms from the Central Powers. If Austria and Germany will now state specifically the conditions on which they will make peace, something that neither power has done as yet, real progress will be made. The Pope's suggestions are of more value to the discussion than the formula, "No annexations and no indemnities," because more concrete. Belgium, Serbia and Rumania are to be restored, while the problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Italia Irredenta and Poland are to be disposed of by "peaceful solution." The world is by no means satisfied that Germany is yet willing to restore Belgium, and it is evident that neither France nor Italy will agree to the Vatican's disposal of their "lost provinces."

According to the Pope's suggestions Germany's colonies would be restored to her, and her condition would be that of the *status quo ante*, with the exception that the disposition of Alsace-Lorraine would be left to a conference. It would leave the same autocratic government in control at Berlin with which, as President Wilson declared in his address to Congress on April 2, "there can be no security for the democratic governments of the world." Over against the Vatican's peace proposals must be set also the declaration of A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, that until Germany was made "powerless or free" the peace of Europe could not be secured, and that "if this war ended with a German peace, that would only be a prelude to a new German war." Pope Benedict's proposal would not secure a complete German peace because of the condition as to Alsace-Lorraine; it would be, however, a modified German peace, and, for that reason, would have in it the seeds of future wars.

Because the terms have a "distinct German flavor," it is not surprising that they leave Britain "cold." A resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Lewis is considered, because of his close relations with the President, to indicate President Wilson's attitude toward peace propaganda at the present time. The resolution recites that the President has better sources of information than any one else can have, and that as soon as conditions seem to make peace possible the President will take the people into his full confidence without delay or reservation. Until then all discussions of peace work confusion in the discipline of our naval and military forces and embarrass the President in his duty, as commander-in-chief of army and navy, to conduct with vigor the war. There can be no doubt, however, that all the Powers will make at least informal replies to the Pope. There are those who think the Allies should reply favorably, on the theory that the German Government is still too much under the control of Hindenburg and Ludendorff to make a favorable reply, and that this situation would widen the breach between the German people and the Junkers and thus make for the democratization of Germany and ultimate peace.

It is evident that the Pope's plea is designed to save Austria, if not actually inspired by Austria. I have said repeatedly that Austria is the weakest link in the Teutonic chain, and that from Austria will come the break that will foretoken peace. Austria is so near military and economic collapse that any terms short of actual dismemberment of the Empire would be acceptable to her. Should the Pope's peace plea fail to produce tangible results, Germany will still endeavor to

hold Austria in line. But that can't be done indefinitely. Austria must have peace, and the break is liable to come at any moment. Keep your eye on Austria.

IN INABILITY to secure the attendance of delegates from the Allied Powers the Stockholm Socialist conferences seem to be ill-fated, but the one about to be held almost broke up the British Cabinet. Under the guidance of Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the War

Cabinet, 600 members of the British Labor Party cast votes representing 1,845,000 workers in favor of representation at the "consultative conference" at Stockholm to 550,000 against it. But since Henderson had not voiced correctly the attitude of the Government, Premier Lloyd George, England's strong man, forced him to resign, and in what was described as a "day of great political excitement" averted a crisis which seemed to threaten the existence of the Government. The influence of former Premier Asquith in helping to save the Government was important. In the course of a tactful speech he declared that the entire Labor party, with the exception of an insignificant minority, was against a "precarious peace."

That this minority is greatly stirred, however, is indicated by the enthusiasm of a big open-air meeting at Glasgow when Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member of Parliament, declared that labor "stood not for a peace at any price, but a peace at a democratic price that would settle the problems of Europe forever and never call upon our women again to give up their children to death." The strongest English opponents to the Stockholm conference say that its original purpose has been submerged in favor of the direct issue as to whether the Allies are willing at this time to talk peace with Germany. This it is claimed would be the thin end of the German peace wedge, and would be bound to detract from a vigorous prosecution of the war.

French Socialists voted to send representatives to Stockholm in order to demand that those Governments which have so far refused shall make known their war aims. American labor declined to send delegates and the Allied Governments of England, France, Italy and the United States have refused to allow any of their citizens to attend the meeting. It is also expected at Washington that the Russian Government will express its disapproval of the project. British labor continued to back Henderson after his resignation, elected him one of the delegates to the conference, and voted to ask the Government to withdraw its order refusing passports. Elihu Root, head of the American mission just returned from Russia, considers the proposed Socialist conference at Stockholm a mistake, as there is nothing such a meeting can accomplish.

THE Pope's plea will make a strong appeal to European belligerents because of their undoubted weariness of war. Among the principal powers Austria has long been weary of a conflict which drained her resources to the limit with little chance of any gain

in the end, while Germany, staggering under terrific losses, has for more than a year been anxious for peace. Within recent months Germany has been assiduously proclaiming that France was "bled white," and has sought through her secret agents, who are still active in large numbers in France, to stir up dissatisfaction

(Continued on page 307)



## The Melting Pot

Morsels of Daily Activities from the World's Cauldron

GERMANY is using waterproof cardboard coffins, glued together instead of being nailed.

The "wet" candidate has just won the race for governor in the Virginia primaries.

School children of Chicago are tearing out the pages in their spellers that laud the Kaiser.

A Cornell University student recently ended his life to avoid seeing the defeat of Germany.

In the interest of economy it is requested that no more rice be thrown at bridal parties.

The potato crop in the two principal potato counties of Maine last year sold for \$30,000,000.

Efforts are being made to remove the 10c tax on oleomargarine in the interests of cheaper butter.

Fire causes a loss of \$200,000,000 annually in this country—equal to half the gold and silver mined within our borders.

It is reported that there is a movement in the American Federation of Labor to depose Samuel Gompers from the presidency.

A Methodist pastor in Long Island City, New York, recently lost his life while attempting to save two boys from drowning.

The price of shoes, it is said, will be much lower this fall, due to simpler styles requested by the National Council of Defense.

The Governor of New York urges shoppers to carry their own parcels and aid stores in deliveries to relieve men for military duty.

An influential member of the Russian Duma has just been disclosed to be a burglar, police spy, informer and organizer of crime.

The largest percentage of tax provided in Canada's new war income tax bill

is less than half the rates fixed by our House of Representatives.

Canada's food controller has prohibited the serving of beef and bacon on two days of the week and limited its service on other days to one meal.

Complaint is made in Washington that President Wilson does not take the Vice-President into his confidence, and that serious consequences might result in an emergency.

The African Methodist bishops have adopted a resolution asserting that President Wilson has taken no steps and uttered no protests on behalf of the suffering negro.

Union County, S. C., is well named. Its Johnson Rifles was the first company of State militia to report ready for duty in the wars of '46, '61 and '98, and for the Border in 1916.

In view of the large output of perishable fruits and vegetables without a market, the Department of Agriculture is advising everybody to can all he can't eat, and to eat all he can't can.

Women of the suburbs of New York are establishing "glut markets" to which farmers can send their surplus foodstuffs to be sold at much less than regular market prices and prevent loss of perishable products.

The unproven and unjustified and absolutely unwarranted statement that the transportation of newspapers and periodicals costs the post office department a loss of \$80,000,000 a year is still being circulated and believed by the credulous.

Senator Underwood declared the "dry" amendment of the food bill would "have a tendency to centralize our government under a police autocracy such as exists in Germany and Austria-Hungary, intruding national authority and weakening the sovereignty of the people."

Let the People Rule!

## Japan Wins Trade

(Continued from page 302.)

necessities which were formerly dominated by European nations are now completely in the hands of the Japs, due to their reduced freight rates on national products and low wages to workers in home factories, which means that these lines will be absolutely controlled in the future by Japan. As an example I may state that the cheap clock and watch trade of Chile, Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil and Peru are to-day supplied exclusively by Japan, whereas the United States and Germany formerly operated alone in this field.

In Russia and the Caucasus the same methods have been pursued, with the result that Japan has diverted much of this business to her shores, and it will always be retained by these shrewd merchants beyond the shadow of a doubt.

In Asia, especially China, Burma, Siam, Persia and India, the same results have been accomplished and the Japanese have also sent missionaries throughout the length and breadth of that continent preaching to the native the agreeable doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatic," one of the direct results of which is the great unrest in India, which is far more serious than we are allowed to believe and which dangerously threatens British rule in that country.

Within the past few months Japan has been gradually collecting her gold, thereby increasing her strong financial position. With her merchant marine more than doubled, thereby giving her troop transportation facilities, her navy strengthened and efficient, her army

trained and so far intact, with her national resources well preserved, she is indeed a formidable power. It seems strange that the Allies have not seen fit to use her great and effective military strength against their enemies instead of permitting her to become so impregnable.

It is within the range of possibilities for Japan to make an alliance with Russia and Germany. In fact many signs point to such a compact being made. If Japan is not forced to take a more active part in the present hostilities she will be the strongest military nation at the termination of the war and be in a position to dictate the peace terms or to swoop down upon the exhausted combatants and adjust commercial and other treaties as may best suit her purposes, with none to dispute her.

### The War-Spirit

The sights and sounds of summer nights  
Have changed, the steely stars  
Are glinting bayonets around  
The crimson flag of Mars.  
The bullfrogs in the reedy pond  
Are pounding big bass drums,  
The fireflies in the dewy fields  
Behold! are bursting bombs.

The cricket tootles on the fife,  
Along the misty hill,  
The waving branches simulate  
A regiment at drill.  
Soft bandages as white as snow  
The garden-spiders spin,  
The katydid has turned her tune,  
And now commands, "Fall in."  
—MINNA IRVING.

## School and Military SUPPLY WEEK

SEPTEMBER 1st to 8th, INCLUSIVE

This week has been set apart for special displays and demonstrations by the army of Parker dealers. To the Army man and the Navy man just going into service—to the student just beginning the year's work—the Parker SAFETY-SEALED Fountain Pen is a necessity. See your dealer's window.

## A FULL HOUSE—OF BEAUTY



## To Our Soldiers and Sailors



Captain—Well, Smithers, what is it? You look as if you'd lost your last friend.

Private Smithers—If you please, sir, I must have leave of absence. My wife writes me that her heart is breaking and the roof is leaking, and for me to come right away home and fix it.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**W**AR is a fierce business, but it has its humors.

Many of the jests it develops are grim, and most of them are as definite as the explosion of a bomb or the crack of shrapnel.

Thousands of jokes have come from the decks, from the field and from the trenches. They epitomize experiences that try men's souls, and show the reaction to sanity.

And the greatest relief the soldier or the sailor finds in the strenuous life he leads is in reading, at odd moments, the happier magazines sent to him by those back home who realize his need for relaxation.

JUDGE wishes to encourage in our soldiers and sailors the habit of humor, and thus invites from them the jests and "wheezes" that spring from their active experiences on shipboard, in camp, at the front and in the trenches.

JUDGE will pay its customary rates for anything acceptable of this sort and will forward to such contributors copies of the magazine containing their efforts.

And JUDGE will give each soldier and sailor personal credit for his work.

Where the jests are susceptible of illustration, they will be handed to artists competent to picture them. And if it should happen that the soldier or the sailor himself discloses illustrative talent, that talent will be encouraged for the gratification of the amateur artist and the entertainment of JUDGE'S half million of readers.

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# Judge

225 Fifth Avenue

New York

## Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**T**HE two votes of consequence by the lady member from Montana have been misplaced. She failed to stand with the administration and the country on the issue of war, because

**The Woman in Congress**

she "just couldn't." There was no other argument in her brief explanation. This was generally accepted as sufficient. Her "maiden speech" on labor troubles in the Western Copper mines, however, was less convincing. It consisted virtually of a stand with the unspeakable I. W. W. crew, bolstered up with the familiar denunciations against the evils of capitalistic control, accompanied by a call for the Government to take over the mines instantly. The fact that radical socialism to such an extent formed no part of the political platform on which she ran and was elected failed to hamper the feminine logic. In agreeable contrast has been the unbroken patriotism of Mr. Gompers on all labor matters. He has worked for its conciliation at all times, in order that the conduct of the war might be prosecuted without interruption. His opposition to the specious labor programs connected with meetings at Stockholm and elsewhere has also been of a patriotic character. In this he has stood personally to lose rather than to gain, in so far as a yielding to demagogic pressure is concerned. Doubtless, the day of woman has arrived, and all good men welcome it. But whether she is fitted to participate directly in handling the nation's affairs in a supreme crisis remains to be proved.

**I**T is noticeable that some of the so-called pacifists, particularly La Follette, are without strong ties to any political party. They hope to bring about the formation of a new political party.

**The Pacifist Lawmakers**

Baer, the new Congressman from North Dakota, has practically served notice to that effect, with his somewhat exaggerated notions that a couple of hundred new Congressmen would replace the "regulars" if the latter were not careful. Whatever the object ahead, the "willful group" keeps everlastingly at it. No one believes they will make any definite headway for the present, whatever the future may have in store. While there are dissatisfied elements everywhere, their cohesive powers are characteristically lacking. The great body of Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, stand by the flag. They are for a continuance of the war until a real peace acceptable to democracy is in sight. From their viewpoint, peace agitations are not only useless, but harmful, as being calculated to sow dissension at home and give aid and comfort to the enemy.

**T**HOSE who delight in paradoxes should be made happy by the situation now found in this Government. Acknowledged as the greatest of democracies, it has given to the chief executive powers of autocracy never held by the Czar of all the Russias.

**Is President Wilson a Dictator?**

President Wilson today can seize ships, mines, factories, coal, fuel, food and men at his will. Yet, as with most paradoxes, the apparent contradiction lies in the form of the statement rather than in the fact involved. A free government has merely adopted autocracy's methods in fighting autocracy. The powers so freely bestowed represent the will of the people. They are the earnest that the people, acting through Congress, were behind the President's pledge that our "every resource"

would be directed to the task ahead. The same representatives of the people who gave these powers temporarily can take them away, if necessary. In any event, they cease automatically with the conclusion of the war. The slightest consideration of governmental methods in Germany shows how far removed in essence is the Presidential "dictatorship" from that wielded by the forces of autocracy and militarism in that country. Most interesting is it to recall with what instinctive wisdom Congress refused actual dictatorial powers to the President. The censorship bill was generally regarded as an administration measure. Be that as it may, while every other request from the White House was granted, this was peremptorily refused, so that there is virtually no limit to the freedom of the press in a free country. This alone should serve to allay the apprehensions of the alarmists.

**G**ERMANY'S reputed contempt for the part America will play in the war might better be directed against her latest antagonist, albeit the population of that crowded re-

**The Yellow Races in War**

public outnumbers that of the United States four to one. Yet China has a standing army of 800,000 soldiers, many of whom have seen active service. These troops at the eastern front might engage the attention of a few of Germany's regiments. The importance of China's entrance into the war is found in other ways as well. Despite the severance of diplomatic relations, much trade with Germany went on up to the time of our declaration of war. With China arrayed against her, and with a strict embargo on exports to adjoining neutrals, Germany will be entirely dependent upon her own resources and those of her allies in the future. The part played by Japan as an ally is admittedly mysterious. The Japanese mission in this country is strong in expressions of amity. It has been suggested that this Government will endeavor to persuade Japan to greater efforts in behalf of the Allies. Again, there are difficulties in the way. Japan is a good bargainer, and may wish to put a higher price on her services in the way of concessions here and elsewhere than the Allies are willing to meet. We have our own race animosities, especially on the Pacific coast, while Australia is thoroughly committed to the principle of a "white man's country." Of most significance, apparently, is the loss of German prestige in Japan, where the ruling element particularly had shown leanings toward the German imperial system. Moreover, there remains Japan's desires for the exploitation of China, which doubtless had its effect in determining China's latest move. The whole presents a situation in which the two yellow races, the one great and the other powerful, are playing against each other, with the allied nations exercising commendable caution. Time will disclose whether these considerations have any foundation in fact.

**U**NDER the food survey law which will be administered by the Department of Agriculture, there will be carried out an accurate estimate of the cultivated areas of the nation, as well as of the arable land now given over to crop production. An attempt will also be made to determine the ration of actual crop production to human consumption. This latter investigation will carry the students into the homes and kitchens of many families in representative portions of the country, where the

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weekly amounts of food consumption and the weekly costs will be tabulated. Especial attention will also be given to marketing problems. While linked up with food control legislation as a war measure, it is obvious that the food survey will be even more useful in peace times. The Government has not hesitated to exercise drastic forms of control over railroads, manufacture, and other means of production and transportation under the authority conferred by legislation. Yet these are so intimately related to the question of crop production and the ratio it bears to individual consumption that the application of the law to the common carriers and the purveyors of foodstuffs may well be considered in connection with facts obtained regarding conditions of production existing at their source.

"GIMME a sarsaparilla pop," says the tired temperance man to the drug-store clerk at the soda fountain. "Nothing doing; it is verboten!" is the cold reply. This has not actually come to pass, but it may. A searcher into the oddities of sumptuary legislation finds that a "bone dry" nation may be reduced to this extremity. The war revenue bill defines taxable fermented liquors as "beer, large

beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, containing one-half per centum or more of alcohol." The prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution provides that "the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited." Of course, it will be some time before this bill becomes a law, even if it passes the House, as it must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States before it becomes a part of the Constitution. Nevertheless, it prevents even the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, while the other defines such liquors as consisting of any fermentation with as much as one-half of one per cent. of alcohol. It is a chemical fact that any fruit, vegetable or grain that contains sugar will produce alcohol by fermentation. As there are few so-called "soft drinks" now on the market that would stand a chemical analysis under the proposed amendment, the proposed Constitutional Amendment would doubtless prohibit grape juice, kumys, manufactured buttermilk and other health drinks, because all of them contain more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol. Probably the reformers did not intend to go so far.

## What Are the Chances

(Continued from page 286)

of every 15 have been safe so far. Under present conditions, where man power is being saved, not more than one in 30 is killed. Only one man in 500 loses a limb, a chance no greater than in hazardous conditions at home.

Except for men struck in charges, nearly all wounds are suffered by men in the trenches. As the body is fairly well protected, the greater number are in the head or shoulder and while often serious, are not usually fatal and are clean cut and respond readily to surgical attention. But 300,000 French soldiers have been discharged from the service on account of wounds, though nearly 3,000,000 have been under arms continuously.

American soldiers go to the battle-front under the most advantageous circumstances. They are being taught all that the Allies have learned in their years of war and they are equipped with the latest weapons and devices for offensive and defensive fighting. If preparation counts casualties will fall even lower than the figures for the French army.

In the great encampments where the National Army is to be trained, a wholesome and attractive life is planned. Hours of work will be lightened by hours of healthy recreation, and every effort will be made to keep the men free from the social diseases that have in the past played such havoc in the armies of the world.

One must not discount German shot and shell. It will make wide gaps in the ranks of the men in khaki. Every week that the war continues, hundreds and thousands will fall, but, except for those who die immediately, there is every chance of recovery, and the army surgeon, the Red Cross, the quartermaster and the general Government are doing their part toward bringing back to America as great a proportion of the men who are entering the service as is possible. Meanwhile, it is well to discount word of mouth reports of losses, for, when run to earth, the information is usually found to be German propaganda. Take, for instance, the report that 65,000 physicians had been killed on the western front. Investigation showed that but a few hundred have lost their lives and, instead of 100,000 dead Canadians on the field of Europe, there is a mortality of 21,000 out of 450,000 in arms.

## The Peace Kite from Rome

(Continued from page 304)

among the people at the tremendous price in man power France is paying in the war. France has mobilized one in six of the male population, and is the only one of the Entente to call up men of over 45 years. That the spirit of France is still undaunted and the power of her armies to attack undiminished is witnessed by the recent fighting on the western front. But no nation that has spent itself so gloriously as France could fail to be weary after three such years of fighting. It is safe to say that all the nations involved are war-weary except Japan, which has done but little, and the United States which has not yet begun to fight. The freshness and vitality we bring to the war are of inestimable value to our Allies. We have hardly begun to tap our resources of men and money. While waiting for our armies to be created and trained, we may, through the moral encouragement we give to our Allies, make a distinct contribution to winning the war.

## Four Out of a Hundred

(Continued from page 289)

army of railroad men not all return to their homes at evening. A man of seventy, indeed of sixty, fifty-five or fifty, has very obviously lessening chances of life due to naturally slackening vitality. The life-span is short at best, even for the long-lived.

Day by day, insurance men sit before a most engaging panorama. Not a day passes that checks by the score are not mailed to every quarter of our land to homes saddened by Father Time's sharp scythe. Such checks will be more frequent now. War means a harvest of death, but with all its destructiveness many more will go unscathed than will encounter the shrapnel or the rifle bullet.

The cause should cheer all; they go to fight for that for which others have not vainly died. Liberty for the present generation and for generations yet to come is in our hands to save. In its defense some will go to honored graves; some will return with wounds, and some with other honors. Our own boys going at this stage of the war, better organized for the preservation of life, will come back in relatively larger numbers than the Allies' ranks that first faced the enemy.

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## Prepare for the Chances of the Boys Coming Back as Well as of Those Who Will Not

How WAR HURTS and How LIFE INSURANCE HELPS



New Postal Life Building

There are serious happenings in war besides those officially reported. The lists of killed, wounded and missing by no means tell the whole story. In the Spanish-American War, for example, more soldiers died from disease than on the field, and a greater number still came home with health impaired.

That is how war hurts. Life insurance helps, because the man who takes out a policy before going to the front not only provides protection against death, but forestalls such an impairment of health as might permanently prevent him from getting insurance after his return.

This danger from impairment is called to the attention of those in military service or who contemplate entering upon it. They should arrange protection in advance, so as to provide against not returning at all or of coming back impaired. **The best contract to arrange is a Whole-Life Policy which provides against death and is non-forfeitable whatever the impairment of health because of the war.** A short-term policy is not sufficient. It is therefore suggested that full information be obtained by writing at once to the

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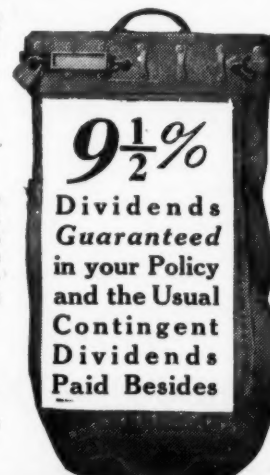
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# Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



**R. GOODWYN RHETT**

Of Charleston, S. C., president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has called a war convention of patriotic business men to meet at Atlantic City on Sept. 17



**MISS ELIZABETH McGRATH**

Of Chicago, who was elected secretary of the Woman's Association of Commerce, organized some time ago at a national convention of wideawake and progressive business women.



**HARVEY D. GIBSON**

President of the Liberty National Bank of New York, a prominent financier and a man of proved executive ability, who has been appointed general manager of the American Red Cross.

NOTICE.—Subscriber to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List" entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers to inquiries on financial question and, in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

**EVERYBODY** asks "What will be the effect of peace upon the stock market?" We know that with the declaration of war three years ago, the market broke heavily. We know that every rumor of approaching peace has since created weakness in the quotations. The recent offer of peace from the Vatican led at once to liquidation and a decline in the war stocks.

We must judge of the future by the experience of the past. After our Civil War the market broke and then advanced. It broke and advanced after the declaration of war three years ago, and it is safe to believe that it will break and advance if a declaration of peace should now be made. This is the usual course of the market while facing uncertainty. It reflects the frame of mind of those who are operating on the street.

The first tendency when one is uncertain is to sell and take his profit. Then the seller begins to take his observations and do a little thinking. If he finds that the market does not continue to show weakness, he is very apt to conclude that it should be stronger and he begins to buy that which he had sold.

But there are certain fundamentals that we must consider and that will have a greater effect, in the final analysis of things, than the frame of mind of the Wall Street speculator: We know that the earnings of some of the largest corporations have been enormously increased by war orders and that their shares have shown a phenomenal advance.

We know that our entrance into the war has led to the placing of enormous orders by our government for army supplies of every kind, including blankets by the million, motor trucks by the thousand, locomotives by the hundred and shoes by countless millions of pairs. With a declaration of peace, war orders will cease and many will be cancelled. I doubt if

these will be replaced by orders from abroad.

It is stated that Germany's industries have been running at full blast and that her fabricated products have been stored up for immediate sale and shipment as soon as the war is over. I do not see how this can be as far as cotton goods are concerned, because Germany has been unable to secure its raw material. This applies not only to cotton, but also to copper, to oil and many other necessary products required for the manufacture of exportable goods. Beyond question, at the close of the war we shall witness a tremendous demand on our abundant supplies of raw material. It is no secret that hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton and tons of copper have long since been purchased and stored at convenient shipping points in the United States to be sent abroad as soon as peace has been declared.

With peace there will be a slackening to some extent in many of our industries. This may precipitate labor troubles of a very serious nature, for the high cost of living will probably continue for some time to come.

The submarine warfare, with its terrible toll of shipping, has stimulated the ship-building industry in this country to an extraordinary degree. In this line there will be greater activity than ever after the close of the war. It must not be forgotten that ship-building requires not only skilled labor, but also fabricated iron and steel, the products of the forests, copper and other material, so that the stimulation of this industry will be felt far and wide.

Nor should it be forgotten that the war will restore to us, in part at least, the merchant marine which Great Britain took from us during the struggle between the States over fifty years ago. With fair and equitable shipping laws and an abundance of raw material our export trade should still show a handsome balance in our favor after the war is over and for several years to come.

The appalling cost of the war, approximating, to the United States, \$40,000,000 a day, is evidenced by the startling report from Washington that the government contemplates a further loan of \$10,000,000,000. Where is all this money to come from?



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During our Civil War our loans were largely taken abroad. Now we must shoulder them ourselves and make loans to our Allies. Under existing conditions, we must expect higher rates for money. This will not be conducive to speculative activity in Wall Street. With the declaration of peace and the cancellation of some of our war loans, the money market will feel a sense of relief and speculation again be stimulated.

All of these factors must be carefully considered by those who are operating in Wall Street. In my judgment peace is nearer than most persons believe. Austria is breaking down and Bulgaria and Turkey have "gone broke" long since. Germany has suspended specie payments and is in no condition to face another winter campaign, and its people are crying for peace.

This is no time to sacrifice securities in fear that a panicky break may follow a declaration of peace. On any such break the best of the railroads and industrials, not including the war stocks, will be better purchases than sales.

Y., Columbus, Ga.: If the Emerson Motor stockholders would get together and employ counsel they might recover something. It would not pay to try it alone.

K., East Akron, Ohio: I do not consider Hoffman Oil a safe investment for a workman. Wage-earners, more than others, should avoid low-priced speculative stocks, and invest in well-established dividend-payers.

L., Wilkesbarre, Pa.: It is an old scheme to seek to stimulate the purchase of shares by saying that the price will soon be advanced. Don't let them fool you with such old guff. I do not advise purchase of Kingbird Mining.

M., Chanute, Kansas: Santa Fe sold at the low price you quote after its reorganization and after the assessment had been paid. M. K. & T. has still to go through that experience, and buying now, you might have an assessment to pay.

A., Elva, Wis.: It would not seem advisable to sell your Wright-Martin at a loss. The stock is active and its fluctuations should give you a chance to sell. If you want a speculative investment buy R. I. 6 per cent. pfd., or still safer, Atchison common.

H., Reading, Pa.: I think very well of American Tel. & Tel., coll. tr. 5's, and St. Paul conv. 4 1/2's. Colo. & So. ref. and ex. 4 1/2's, and Pere Marquette first-mortgage 5's are no doubt safe, but I prefer Atchison general 4's, West Shore 4's, So. Pac. conv. 4's and 5's, and N. Y. C. deb. 6's.

M., Wallingford, Conn.: (1) The most promising purchases are the best of the railroad stocks, like R. I. 6 per cent. pfd., U. P., So. Pac. and Atchison. (2) Wright-Martin seems to be accumulated on the decline by some who took big profits upon the break, but it is a speculation.

M., Leavenworth, Kansas: Wright-Martin has not the speculative possibility of Bethlehem Steel. It is in a comparatively new but rapidly developing field of industry. Its capital is large, and its management capable and progressive. The stock must be regarded as decidedly speculative at present.

W., Lawrenceberg, Ind.: Although the Haytian-American Corporation has very valuable properties in Hayti, the company is new and has not yet demonstrated ability to pay dividends. The stock is speculative and it would be wiser to defer purchase until the company's business insures a return to holders.

A., Bay City, Mich.: Reo Motor Car is one of the most successful of the automobile-making concerns. The stock is on a regular 10% dividend basis. The company's outlook is bright. The dividend on Saxon has been suspended to provide the company with more working capital. Saxon has a fair chance of overcoming its difficulties. Reo is much stronger.

K., Steubenville, Ohio: A raft of new oil concerns have been promoted of late, because oil stocks have come into favor. Stick to the old-established dividend-payers, like Texas Company, the Standard Oil stocks, Tidewater, etc., and leave the new ones alone. When the competition becomes keen the latter will suffer. Take your profit if you have one.

P., Cameron, W. Va.: Both the companies you mention are in the reliable S. O. group. Eureka Pipe Line has declared 3 quarterly dividends of 6 per cent. each this year and there seems to be no reason for not declaring a 4th. The company is prospering, and the surplus nearly equals the capital. Ill. Pipe Line is also flourishing, and is on a dividend basis of 24 per cent. on par (\$100).

S., Halifax, N. S.: (1) Many financiers regard C. F. & I. common as one of the best steel stocks for a long pull. Allowing for fixed charges and dividends on pfd. the balance available for common stock for the quarter ending June 30 was \$34,235,500, or \$5.95 a share, an annual rate of \$23.80. Insiders appear to be accumulating the stock. (2) American Beet Sugar is a good business man's investment.

C., Denver, Colo.: Miami Copper has been well-regarded. The mine is good, and is estimated to have a life of 14 or more years. But the prospect of Government price fixing and heavy taxation has kept down the prices of all copper stocks. Very lately it was disclosed that owing to a labor strike Miami had not produced a pound of metal since June last. All this should convince you that the stock is by no means a "safe" investment.

C., Evanston, Wyo.: Cities Service Company is one of the strongest public utility organizations in the country, and its stock is an attractive business man's purchase. It is always well to diversify one's investments. You might take on some Cities Service 6 per cent. pfd. and with the rest of your funds buy shares of pfd. stock in such leading companies as American Sugar, U. S. Steel,

Corn Products, Central Leather or Lackawanna Steel.

F., New Haven, Conn.: (1) The Royal Dutch Company is a well-established corporation, which last year paid 40 per cent. and has paid this year, so far, 38 per cent. in dividends. (2) The present rate of dividend on Submarine Boat gives you a fair return on your purchase price, \$51. It does not seem advisable to sacrifice your shares, for the company is said to be booking very large orders. (3) The control of the Merritt Oil Company has been acquired by the Midwest Refining Company, a successful corporation. Though paying no dividends as yet, Merritt is selling at about 4 times par on the promising character of the property. It is a fair speculation.

New York, August 23, 1917.

JASPER.

#### FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

Readers who are interested in investments, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, will find many helpful suggestions in the announcements by our advertisers offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. A digest of some special circulars of timely interest, offered without charge or obligation to readers of Leslie's, follows:

Free pamphlet L-25, to be had of the Markham & May Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, gives detailed information regarding mortgages, with a good yield, on Dairy Farms in Wisconsin.

Sound and impartial interpretation of events and investment suggestions make "The Bache Review" a helpful publication to every investor. Copies mailed free on application to J. S. Bache & Company, members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

A bank practically at your very door is the service offered by the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. This strong institution, in business nearly 50 years, invites deposits of funds by mail on which it will pay 4 per cent. interest. Send to the company for its explanatory booklet L, furnished free.

Anybody with a moderate amount of money can buy stocks or bonds such as leading capitalists invest in. How this can be done is set forth in a handbook for investors who buy or sell odd-lots, issued by John Muir & Company, specialists in odd lots and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York. This publication can be obtained without charge by writing to Muir & Company for booklet K-4, "Odd Lot Orders."

The interesting booklet, "Acid Tests of Investments in War," issued by the widely known bond house, S. W. Straus & Company, 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago, should be in the hands of all investors at this time. The booklet with an investment list describing well-safeguarded first mortgage real-estate bonds, netting 5 1/2 to 6 per cent., will be sent free to all who write to Straus & Company for Circular No. M-703.

American commercial and financial relations with France are increasing in importance. With a view to serving American business interests abroad the Guaranty Trust Company of New York has opened a fully equipped banking institution in Paris, which offers its services to all requiring it. A free booklet, "France and America," describing the many services we owe to France and some of that country's achievements in industry, commerce and finance will be sent by this company on request.

Many a capitalist owes much of his success to shrewd and careful diversified investment. Investors who wish to follow this plan of placing their money can obtain valuable information from the following handbooks issued by Slattery & Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York: "Investor's Pocket Manual," "Standard Oil Blue Book," "Independent Oil Book," "Sugar Stocks Handbook," "Copper Stocks Handbook," "Motor Stocks Handbook," "Silver Stocks Handbook," "Tobacco Stocks Handbook," and "Twenty Payment Plan Booklet." This valuable little library, together with "Investment Opportunities," a fortnightly 20-page publication, will be sent by Slattery & Company free upon request for 54-D.

No matter how many loans the Government may issue, well-secured good bonds of private corporations yielding a high return will always be attractive. The Tillotson & Wolcott Company, investment bankers, Cleveland, Ohio, and 115 Broadway, New York, are offering the first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Canada West Coast Navigation Co., Ltd. This corporation is constructing a fleet of vessels for transpacific and coast trade. A government subsidy assures a net income for 10 years following the war, sufficient for the interest and for a substantial portion of the principal of these bonds. Estimated earnings this year are five times interest requirements. Full details of this investment opportunity will be supplied upon application by the Tillotson & Wolcott Company.

## The Bond Outlook

IF the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan depressed the general bond market, what will be the effect of the second issue—over \$7,000,000,000 in amount and probably bearing an interest rate of 4%? There can be no doubt that this immense new output of Government obligations will rest heavily for a while on the financial market. Prices of securities of private corporations may suffer still more, and the bargain counter be piled higher with attractive purchases.

But there will be limitations to the declining tendency. The country is becoming accustomed now to think in billions and the big new issue of Government bonds will not seem a much more formidable proposition for this rich country than its predecessor. The adverse psychological influence of it will be largely counteracted by the educational effects of the Liberty Loan cam-

paign and the resulting greatly increased number of investors who will hereafter be ready to buy. Hosts of these will not put all their money into the Government issue. Having learned to buy bonds, they will branch out into securities that yield a better return. They, with the shrewd hunters for bargains always in action, should prove a price-sustaining force. But whether prices recede further or not, opportunities for excellent investments in bonds were never so plentiful as they are today and careful investors will make no mistake in picking them up. For after the war is over—and many believe that it is in its last year—these securities will speedily appreciate.

## Insurance Suggestions

SINCE it is impracticable for the insurance companies—holding, as they do, vast funds in trust for present policyholders—to assume the extraordinary risk of insuring the lives of American soldiers sent to European battlefields, the Government at Washington has at last decided to take that duty on itself. For this purpose a bill, approved by the Administration, has been introduced in Congress which provides that the Government shall grant insurance to its soldiers at the low premium rate of \$8 per \$1,000 in sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000. The insureds themselves are to pay the premiums. The measure also assures indemnities for partial and local disability varying from \$40 per month for privates up to \$200 per month for higher officers. Allowances of \$5 to \$50 per month are to be made to families of soldiers, in addition to a minimum of \$15 per month which each man and officer must allot for the support of his dependents. The rehabilitation and re-education of injured men at Government expense are also provided for.

This plan is intended to supplant the onerous pension system, and is expected to cost the Treasury less, while it is likely to prove more satisfactory to the beneficiaries. The outlay for the first year is estimated at \$176,150,000 and for the second year \$380,500,000, the total for the two years (\$556,650,000) being less than 6% of the probable expenditures involved in conducting the war. In principle the bill is correct. Patriotic sentiment and the sense of justice require some such arrangement. Our soldiers will fight all the better knowing that, should they fall, their families will be suitably protected. Objection has been made to such action as committing the Government permanently to the life insurance business, but as President Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance Company has clearly pointed out, the proposition is not really one of life insurance. It is only a granting of indemnities for casualties, a problem growing out of the war and certain to end with the close of the conflict.

W., North Augusta, S. C.: The Washington Life Insurance Company of Charleston, W. Va., has been in business only 11 years, though its reports show that it is making headway.

V. N., Rochester, N. Y.: A young man anxious to provide for his future can at small expense secure an endowment policy. A very economical form of endowment insurance is written by the Postal Life Insurance Co., 511 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City. Mention LESLIE'S and give date of birth and occupation.

P., Pittsburgh, Pa.: There is no better company from which to secure group insurance than the Prudential. The company is making a feature of this style of protection, having established a department of group insurance at its home office. You can have your employees insured at a very low cost and without medical examination in amounts of \$250 to \$3000. For complete information on this subject write to Drawer 67, Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

B., St. Paul, Minn.: There is good news for the policyholders of the wrecked Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York has arranged to take over the assets and to reinsure the policyholders of the Pittsburgh company. The Metropolitan will assume all policy liabilities with a 33 1/3% lien against each policy as an offset against present deficiency of reserve, due to the looting of the Pittsburgh. This lien will for the first 5 years operate to reduce claim payments and it may eventually be much lessened. HERMIT.

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## Offsetting War's Casualties

(Continued from page 283)

hundred thousand or possibly three million men. This will require from 17,100 to 21,000 doctors for our own actual needs in the army, and on a conservative estimate for the navy at least two thousand more, making an actual total enrollment for service in the army and navy one year from now of twenty-three thousand medical men.

### Resources for Medical Supervision

There are 147,000 legalized practitioners of medicine in the United States. There are 90,000 medical men of the military age. It is estimated that fifty thousand of these could pass the mental and physical examination for military duty.

At the present time approximately 16,000 doctors have applied for commissions in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army. The present actual enrollment in the Navy, including reservists, all available for service on call, is approximately 2,000. Eighteen thousand, therefore, of the 50,000 estimated as available for service, have applied for commissions and of this number approximately 12,000 have been accepted.

There are four departments recognized by Congress to administer the medical and sanitary activities of the men comprising the fighting force of our nation: One, the War Department under Surgeon-General Gorgas; two, the Navy, under Surgeon-General Braisted; three, the Department of National Health, under Surgeon-General Blue; four, the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, until recently under the direction of Colonel Kean, now in the new organization under the direction of Mr. Ryan.

The medical representative on the Advisory Commission of the National Defense, in charge of the medical section, acts in an advisory capacity and his duty is to aid in the coordination of the civilian doctors, and these four executive departments, and the body he directly represents, the Council of National Defense.

### Things the Medical Branches Have Done

Many months before the war began it was apparent that a great army might be required from the United States. In cooperation with the Army and Navy, medical officials and the National Public Health Department and the Department of General Medical Relief of the Red Cross, a group of civilian medical men, appointed by the presidents of several large medical organizations, began organizing the civilian resources of the country. They at once began to enroll men for the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, to organize base hospital units, ambulance corps and to obtain and store all kinds of medical supplies. Every state was organized with a strong committee to cooperate with the national organization. When the Council of National Defense was provided for by Congress, and the Advisory Commission was appointed by the President, the civilian organizations that had been cooperating so efficiently with the Surgeon General and the Red Cross were made the nucleus around which the Medical Section of the Council should be built. Results have justified the action.

War was declared early in April. The War Department has, as I have pointed out, a medical corps commissioned that will care for a million and a half of men. It has supplied and stored sufficient medical equipment to supply the sixteen cantonments that are to be placed in commission on September 1st—each to accommodate forty thousand new recruits. This includes drugs, instruments,

surgical dressings, blankets, bedding and all hospital supplies and field sanitary equipment of every description.

Besides equipping every regiment reporting on the fighting line abroad with medical men to care for the camp sanitation, the sick and the wounded, the medical, hospital, hygienic and sanitary supervision and administration of the sixteen great cantonments that are being constructed here, the several large aircraft training camps, the numerous officers training camps are all under the direction of General Gorgas's department of the Army. All of the ships of the Navy and a large number of training camps here and abroad for sailors, marines and officers, are under the direction of Surgeon-General Braisted of the Navy.

Cooperating with the Army and the Navy is the department of Public Health under the supervision of Surgeon-General Blue, which plays such an important part in times of peace in supervising the sanitary conditions of the country. In times of war, by law and regulations it cooperates with the medical departments of the Army and Navy and gives valuable assistance in obtaining information about epidemics and health conditions in parts of the country from which troops are recruited, in regulating sanitary conditions in zones surrounding camps, in aiding through cooperation with civilian health officers in enforcing sanitary regulations in captured cities or other territories; and finally in protecting the civilian population engaged in large numbers in the manufacture of supplies and munitions for the government.

### Sacrifices of Army Doctors

One-fifth of the total number of physicians in the United States will have to enroll for military duty if this war continues for another year. All but a small percentage of them must enroll voluntarily. All but a small percentage of them have families to support and these and others are wholly dependent on the income of the head of the house for this support. The physician from thirty-five to forty-five years of age, the age of greatest usefulness for military service, is at that critical period of his professional and financial development that two years of forced absence is liable to effect disastrously his whole career.

The change means, if there is no independent income, sacrificing of insurance, lapsing of the mortgage, withdrawing of children from school, a complete change of method of living, and great risk of returning after the war with a lucrative practice divided among the stay-at-homes. A law has recently been introduced in the Senate by Senator Owen which provides an increased rank for medical officers of the Reserve Corps, that will in some small way meet the financial burden of the volunteer doctor and will furnish him a rank equal to the dignity of his civil position.

This bill should be supported by every patriotic individual because the general losses outside of fatal battle casualties will depend greatly on the strength of the medical branches of the service. Great armies of wounded men will be returned to civil life only slightly handicapped in their ability to provide for themselves and their families if there are sufficient surgeons at the front to supply the skilled attention which is daily working miracles in the rebuilding of broken men.

If we would reduce our losses to the smallest possible number let us make the sacrifices demanded of the patriotic physicians of the country as light as is possible in order that our soldiers may have perfect medical service.



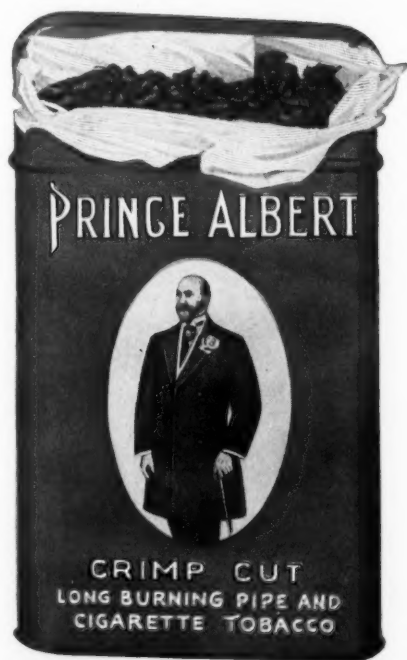


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